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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-61 (11-16). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 51-61 (11-16). CHANGING: Slight to moderate. BREEZE: Sunny. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). WIND: Fair. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Tomorrow's temp. 55-61 (13-16). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3.

No. 27,771

Primaries

Massachusetts for McGovern; Pennsylvania to Humphrey; Muskie Seen Ready to Quit

By David S. Broder and Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the pre-election favorites, swept to victories in separate Democratic presidential primaries today.

Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, the favorite for the nomination a few months ago, ran poorly in these two primaries, and the Mutual Broadcasting System tonight quoted his aide as saying that tomorrow morning he will withdraw from the race. Sen. Muskie canceled a scheduled trip to Toledo, Ohio, where he was to campaign for the Ohio primary next week.

In the Pennsylvania primary, won by Sen. Humphrey with 55 percent of the vote, Sen. Muskie finished fourth. He and Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who was second, and Sen. McGovern, who was third, each received about a fifth of the vote and the difference between Gov. Wallace's tally and Sen. Muskie's was less than 12,000 of the 13 million ballots cast. Sen. Frank Jackson of Washington, who had not campaigned at all, was fifth.

With 99 percent of the Pennsylvania votes counted, this was the situation:

Sen. Humphrey, 475,533	35%	Sen. McGovern, 277,050	21%
Gov. Wallace, 287,988	21%	Sen. Muskie, 276,464	20%

Massachusetts lined up this way with 85 percent of the votes tallied:

Sen. McGovern, 255,123	52%	Sen. Humphrey, 38,585	8%
Sen. Muskie, 186,551	40%	Sen. Wallace, 36,465	8%

The balance of the field shared the rest, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy picking up close to 2,000 write-in votes.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania use a complicated two-ballot system, choosing committed states of party convention delegates in addition to the popular vote for the candidates themselves.

Sen. McGovern's smashing Massachusetts victory won him all the state's 102 delegate votes, thus making it look now like a McGovern-Humphrey fight for the nomination at Miami Beach in July.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Humphrey picked up 57 of the state's 137 delegates. Sen. McGovern got 37. Sen. Muskie took 29 and Gov. Wallace two. The remainder were uncommitted.

Sen. Humphrey's victory in Pennsylvania was his first electoral triumph in a primary, although he is making his third try for the White House.

President Nixon had an easy time of it in both states. Republican primaries with nominal opposition from liberal Rep. Paul McCloskey of California (who has formally withdrawn from contention), and conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Humphrey, who will be 61 next month, ran 15 percent ahead of Sen. Muskie, his 1968 vice-presidential running mate, even though Sen. Muskie reportedly outperformed Sen. Humphrey by two-to-one during the Pennsylvania campaign.

Sen. Muskie had the backing of the state's two strongest political organizations—the state-wide machine of Gov. Milton Shapp and the Philadelphia Democratic machine—but got only about 21 percent of the vote.

Sen. McGovern had a vigorous organization, but spent little time in the state personally so he could concentrate on whipping Sen. Muskie in Massachusetts.

Gov. Wallace made but two brief trips to Pennsylvania and had no organization in the state, but it gave him second place.

Sen. McGovern took Boston by a two-to-one margin over Sen. Muskie, in winning his second primary of the year. In putting together back-to-back triumphs in Wisconsin three weeks ago and Massachusetts yesterday, Sen. McGovern bolstered his own chances for the nomination and sent Sen. Muskie's fortunes skidding.

Sen. Humphrey was third and Gov. Wallace fourth in Massachusetts. Sen. Humphrey made no appearances in the state, and Gov. Wallace was there only once.

Sen. McGovern, who aimed his Massachusetts campaign at the blue-collar vote, saw his strategy indicated as he swept the Irish and Italian working-class wards of Boston by margins from two-to-one to four-to-one over his New England Polish Catholic rival, Sen. Muskie.

Sen. Muskie delegates here again included Gov. Wallace, Mayor Kevin White, virtually all (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

U.S. Agrees to Resume Talks; Reds Slice Across S. Vietnam

Push Drive In Highlands Toward Sea

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, April 26 (UPI)—North Vietnamese troops continued their efforts to cut South Vietnam in two today, overrunning a fire base near the coast in Binh Dinh Province and edging closer to the Central Highlands capital of Kontum.

Early this morning a U.S. Air Force C-130 transport plane was shot down near the besieged city of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon. The six Americans aboard were listed as missing.

An American was wounded by shrapnel at An Loc yesterday, and another, who was serving as a gunner aboard a helicopter flying over the Central Highlands, was wounded by enemy ground fire.

Spontaneous shelling was reported in both Kontum and the neighboring city of Pleiku as Saigon government troops scrambled to organize against what appeared to be an imminent Communist attack on Kontum.

Under pressure from two tank-supported North Vietnamese divisions, more than half a dozen South Vietnamese fire bases in the Central Highlands have been abandoned in the last three days.

A government spokesman said tonight that American and South Vietnamese planes knocked out six North Vietnamese tanks yesterday less than two miles from the airfield at Kontum.

The spokesman said four more enemy tanks and 33 trucks were destroyed by American planes near the abandoned base of Tan Canh, about 35 miles north of Kontum.

In the attack on the fire base known as Dung Lieu, near the coast 60 miles east of Kontum, the spokesman said, the North Vietnamese assaulted in "human waves."

There was no report on the fate of the 150 South Vietnamese regulars and several militiamen who had been manning the fire base.

Last Wednesday government forces were routed from the nearby district town of Hoai An with heavy losses.

Korean Victory
In a delayed report, allied military officers said South Korean troops claimed to have killed 252 North Vietnamese two days ago in the same area.

(South Korean troops cleared the enemy from a vital pass today between the coast and the major impeded cities of the Central Highlands, U.S. and Korean spokesmen announced, according to Reuters.)

(The highway, No. 19, still is blocked by destroyed culverts and damaged roadways, but these can be repaired so that supply convoys can resume runs into the highlands, the agency said.)

The Communists have been increasing their pressure on the midsection of the country for the last several days. They have cut the major highways in the region, and their offensive has spread like a widening ink spot.

A government convoy reportedly fought its way from Qui Nhon, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviets Helped Launch '68 Talks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union gave help at "several critical points" in launching the Paris peace talks on Vietnam in 1968-69 but simultaneously plagued the

1969 Pentagon study said Hanoi could hold out. Page 2.

Nixon administration by supplying the bulk of North Vietnam's sophisticated weapons.

That dual Soviet role in the Vietnamese war is officially confirmed for the first time in the just-disclosed war-assessment memo which the National Security Council completed in early 1969.

There is a striking parallel between the situation that existed then and the news of today, illustrated by the secret trip of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to Moscow this past weekend, a trip which was disclosed yesterday.

Then and now, the United States was seeking cooperation from the Soviet Union on ending the war. Then and now, or at least up to the time of Mr. Kissinger's visit to Moscow last weekend, U.S. strategists



Valerian Zorin, Soviet emissary at the talks.

were considering the risks of imposing air and sea blockades on Hanoi's harbor, or otherwise cutting the Soviet supply line to North Vietnam.

There is one outstanding difference in the international alignment, however. In 1969, American and Chinese relations were in a state of total hostility.

Accord Seen On Private Parleys, Too

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 26 (UPI)—A tacit agreement emerged all but officially today, tracing North Vietnamese agreement to hold new secret peace talks in return for American and South Vietnamese willingness to resume semi-public negotiating sessions tomorrow after a month's interruption.

Less than 24 hours after President Nixon announced an allied agreement to resume the semi-public weekly talks, North Vietnam signaled its willingness to produce Lo Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member associated with all previous secret negotiations.

Emerging from a meeting with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Xuan Thuy, the titular head of the North Vietnamese peace talks delegation, told newsmen: "It is very possible that Lo Duc Tho will return to Paris in the next few days."

Secret Talks
Mr. Thuy all but officially confirmed Hanoi's willingness to hold new secret talks by remarking that such negotiations could be discussed once the semi-public sessions resumed.

To no one's surprise, in light of their constant demands, both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations agreed to hold the 14th semi-public negotiating session tomorrow when a South Vietnamese liaison officer officially informed them by telephone this morning of President Nixon's decision.

Veteran observers of the peace talks were not surprised by State Department suggestions, voiced by spokesman Charles W. Bracy, that the resumption of the formal semi-public negotiations might be a one-shot affair unless the Communists agreed to "negotiate seriously."

In announcing last night the resumption of the Paris talks, the White House declared that they would be aimed at discussing the measures to put an end to the flagrant North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

While House spokesmen rejected speculation that the decision to resume the talks was in any way connected with President Nixon's announced nationwide address on Vietnam later tonight or with last week's trip to the Soviet Union by presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

However, it is known that the Soviet Union has urged the United States to return to the talks in Paris, and the White House spokesmen would not deny that the Russians may have pressed this view on Mr. Kissinger during his Moscow visit. Mr. Kissinger has said that Vietnam was discussed in Moscow, but he gave no further details.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said that the United States had set no "prerequisite" for going back to the negotiating table.

The other side has "pressed hard" to resume discussions, he said, and "we are willing to listen."

Although the Communists were not expected to forgo their own (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rebuilt My Lai 4 Is Burned Again

By Fox Butterfield

QUANG NGAI, South Vietnam, April 26 (UPI)—Near the green, overgrown ruins of My Lai 4 stand two new mounds of blackened ashes—all that remain of the two villages rebuilt last year by the survivors of the 1968 massacre. The villages were burned last week, along with 21 neighboring villages, reportedly by the Viet Cong.

Some 30,000 people have been listed as homeless and 23 civilians reported killed, so far, as a consequence of the Viet Cong's swift and violent and largely unopposed sweep through this area, the Batangan Peninsula, about 50 miles south of Da Nang.

An inspection by helicopter of the sandy coastal plain and green paddies around My Lai revealed only one charred village after another. Most of the inhabitants are hiding in the fields. U.S. officials here believe, while others have fled to government refugee centers on Route 1, five miles to the west.

"It's a two-to-three-year effort

at pacification—at trying to convince the people that the government can protect them—down the drain," one American remarked as he surveyed the devastation, reportedly the work of the Viet Cong 48th Battalion.

It was the 48th Battalion that Lt. William L. Calley and his platoon were seeking on that morning four years ago when they reportedly shot several hundred villagers and burned My Lai 4—the military designation for the two hamlets.

The enemy troops reportedly waited to begin their attack here until the South Vietnamese command had transferred nine troop battalions to the northern front in Quang Tri. These units ordinarily provide a protective screen for the Batangan Peninsula.

Almost all the villages that were burned were built in the last year or two, under the government's "return to the village program," by peasants who had been uprooted from their villages by the American Division, to which Lt. Calley belonged.

U.S. and South Vietnamese officials were particularly proud of the newly rebuilt villages in the Batangan Peninsula, for the inhabitants had been strong supporters of the Communists since the early days of Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh in the late 1940s. Their return to government-sponsored settlements was taken as a sign of a switch in allegiance.

"The people there had been getting fat and happy since they returned," one local official said. "So the Viet Cong decided to rattle the pacification program where it would hurt most."

Conferees sources said they did not think Mr. Smith's departure for Washington was connected with the recent secret visit to Moscow by President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

The sources said U.S. and Soviet delegates will continue their group meetings as usual to advance the talks in Mr. Smith's absence.

Diplomats from both East and West are voicing a guarded optimism that the negotiations are in the home stretch, barring any unforeseen developments.

Smith's Return to Washington Buys Hopes for SALT Pact

HELSINKI, April 26 (UPI)—The chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks today departed for Washington for consultations, the American delegation announced.

The move came amid mounting expectation here that the United States and the Soviet Union are close to a partial agreement to curb the nuclear arms race.

The brief announcement said that Ambassador Gerard C. Smith is expected to be in Washington for a few days. A plenary SALT session, scheduled for Friday, is still on.

The departure of Mr. Smith came just five days after the return from Moscow of the Soviet chief delegate, Vladimir S. Semionov.

The series of consultations has given rise to expectations among diplomats and SALT sources that both chief delegates need final

approval by their governments for an agreement on a treaty. Both delegations said when they resumed the SALT talks here a month ago that they were determined to seek an agreement limiting the number of defensive nuclear missiles and an interim accord on certain offensive weapons systems.

Conferees sources said they did not think Mr. Smith's departure for Washington was connected with the recent secret visit to Moscow by President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

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Germany Grim and Anxious On Eve of Challenge to Brandt

By David Binder

BONN, April 26 (UPI)—A mood of grimness spread through West Germany today in anticipation of tomorrow's crucial test of strength between the Social Democrat Willy Brandt and his conservative challenger for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel.

While parliamentary deputies

● Russians show they are nervous about Bundestag debate. Page 5.

on both sides spoke openly of "bad feelings" the speeches about the voting test workers went out on short "warning strikes" in dozens of cities on behalf of the Brandt administration.

(Tonight, an uproar over charges involving alleged neo-Nazi and Communist collaboration erupted in parliament, UPI reported. Mr. Brandt had charged that Mr. Barzel's Christian Democrats depended in recent election gains on the support of

an extreme right-wing party accused of being neo-Nazi.

(Mr. Brandt's economics and finance minister, Karl Schiller, went further and asked whether the opposition was taking the same political road traveled by a German party that allied in 1931 with the Nazis in an abortive power bid.)

(Mr. Barzel hit back with a charge that the extreme left wing of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party wants to break anti-Communism in West Germany.)

(Another opposition leader went further and charged that the Social Democrats were headed toward a Communist-dominated leftist coalition.)

(Adding to the turmoil, 15,000 radical leftist Young Socialists, labor unionists and other Brandt supporters marched in a torchlight parade through Bonn to protest the opposition's attempt to overthrow the chancellor.)

Two days ago the Christian (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1).



Some of the 7,000 persons who rallied yesterday in Hamburg to support the Ostpolitik of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

2 Germanys in Traffic Pact, East Hedges on Wall Passes

BERLIN, April 26 (UPI)—East and West Germany reached an agreement tonight on road, rail and canal traffic between the two nations.

East Germany also agreed tonight to relax its Berlin wall restrictions and allow some East Germans to visit West Germany for the first time in 11 years.

It added that West Germans would be allowed to visit East Germany more freely than at present.

But the East Germans said the wall relaxation would go into effect only if the West German parliament ratifies Mr. Brandt's non-aggression treaties with Russia and Poland.

An East-West German joint communiqué said negotiators successfully concluded their talks on a general traffic agreement and that it would be initiated in Bonn some time after the two governments approve the pact.

Details of the agreement were not disclosed, but it was known to be designed to lower some of the barriers between the two

Germanys and to aid traffic across the borders.

Agreement today had not been expected.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, the West German negotiator, on entering today's meeting in the East German cabinet building in East Berlin, said the main political problems involved still had not been discussed.

He met for only two hours with East German State Secretary Michael Kohl and then flew to Bonn to confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt. He returned to East Berlin at 10 p.m. to announce that an agreement had been reached.

The agreement could have a bearing on a confidence vote in Bonn tomorrow because opponents of Mr. Brandt's policy of improved relations with the East have asserted that West German concessions have produced nothing in return.

Western observers said it was no coincidence that the East Germans concluded the talks on the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Highlands Drive for Sea

Reds Slice Across South Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)
on the coast to Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, yesterday on Route 19. It was the first group of government vehicles to get through since April 9, but South Vietnamese officers said the success of the column did not imply that the road had been permanently reopened.

The first American infantry division to enter the war fought in the Central Highlands in late 1965 to prevent the Communists from slicing the country in half. In other developments as the North Vietnamese offensive entered its fifth week:

EEC in Discord On Travelers' Tax-Free Goods

LUXEMBOURG, April 25 (Reuters).—European Economic Community foreign ministers failed today to agree on a plan to grant travelers bigger tax-free allowances inside the EEC, informed sources said here.

Under proposals from the EEC Executive Commission, the import allowance would have gone from \$75 to \$125 for ordinary goods, and up to \$50 percent for luxury items such as tobacco, alcohol and perfume.

This would have meant that a Frenchman traveling to Belgium or Italy could have taken 300 cigarettes and one and a half liters of cognac with him instead of 200 cigarettes and one liter.

The commission had been pressing for the increase as a step toward removing frontier controls between EEC member states and giving their nationals a greater sense of belonging to a single community.

But the ministers disagreed over French demands that a system of checks be set up to guard against abuse of the system.

New Arab League Head

CAIRO, April 26 (Reuters).—Egypt has nominated Mahmoud Riad, 55, President Anwar Sadat's adviser on foreign affairs and a former foreign minister, to the post of secretary-general of the Arab League. Cairo's authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper reported yesterday. The present secretary-general, Abdel Khalil Hasouna, 73, was said by the newspaper to have told the Arab heads of state that he wishes to retire.

● The North Vietnamese fired 2,000 artillery shells into An Loc yesterday. But there was little movement on the ground by either the North Vietnamese or Saigon forces in what American military men described as another day of stalemate.

● In the closest fighting to Saigon yet in the current offensive, government forces reported the killing yesterday of 54 soldiers of the 101st North Vietnamese Regiment 24 miles northwest of the capital, near the district town of Cu Chi. Six South Vietnamese soldiers were reported to have been killed and 12 wounded. While the fighting was under way, a government spokesman said, the North Vietnamese fired four 122-mm rockets into a South Vietnamese base camp in Cu Chi.

● Near Dong Ha, on the northern front, South Vietnamese militiamen clashed with North Vietnamese attempting to cross the Cua Viet River yesterday and were said to have killed 90 of the enemy. A spokesman said that 10 South Vietnamese militiamen were killed and 30 wounded.

● Deep in the Mekong River delta, in Chong Thien Province, which has been heavily infiltrated by Communist forces, militiamen attacked northeast of the district town of Long My, killing 20 of the enemy. The militiamen lost three dead and six wounded.

● Just inside Cambodia, at roughly the beginning of the Parrot's Beak section, South Vietnamese pilots said they spotted 10 North Vietnamese tanks today and destroyed four of them. The South Vietnamese rangers who had been operating in the Parrot's Beak area before the offensive began were shifted to reinforce government troops elsewhere, and the North Vietnamese reportedly have taken over a large part of the region. Some American intelligence officers fear the North Vietnamese may intend to use the Parrot's Beak as a staging area for a drive on Saigon.

American military officers said United States planes continued their raids in the panhandle region of North Vietnam, aiming at supplies, troop concentrations and anti-aircraft emplacements. The officers would not say exactly how many raids had been carried out, but there have been 100 to 125 on most days since raids over the North were resumed earlier this month.

Within South Vietnam, American pilots flew 449 strikes, con-

centrating on the three main fronts—the far north, the Central Highlands and the area around An Loc.

There were 24 B-52 heavy-bomber missions, with an average of three planes each. Eight missions were targeted in the vicinity of Kontum, with all but two of the others allocated to the northern front and the An Loc region.

While activity appeared to be relatively quiet on the northern front, where the North Vietnamese launched their offensive at noon on March 30, well-informed American officials said they were convinced the fighting there was not over.

As tension continued to increase in the Central Highlands around Kontum, American officials estimated that some 15,000 to 20,000 North Vietnamese soldiers were in the area. This compared to roughly 10,000 Saigon troops.

Civilian Casualties
HONG KONG, April 26 (AP).—Radio Hanoi said today that 75 civilians were killed, 89 wounded and two villages destroyed when U.S. warplanes bombed Thanh Hoa Province April 21.

Earlier Hanoi had reported 244 civilians killed and 513 wounded in the April 16 bombing of Haiphong.

The Vietnamese language report on Thanh Hoa listed 87 killed and 51 wounded in Hat Hoa, a hamlet of 262 houses, 237 of which were reported as "totally razed to the ground."

Eighteen were reported killed and 38 wounded in Cong Hamlet, where Radio Hanoi said "every home was left in ruins."

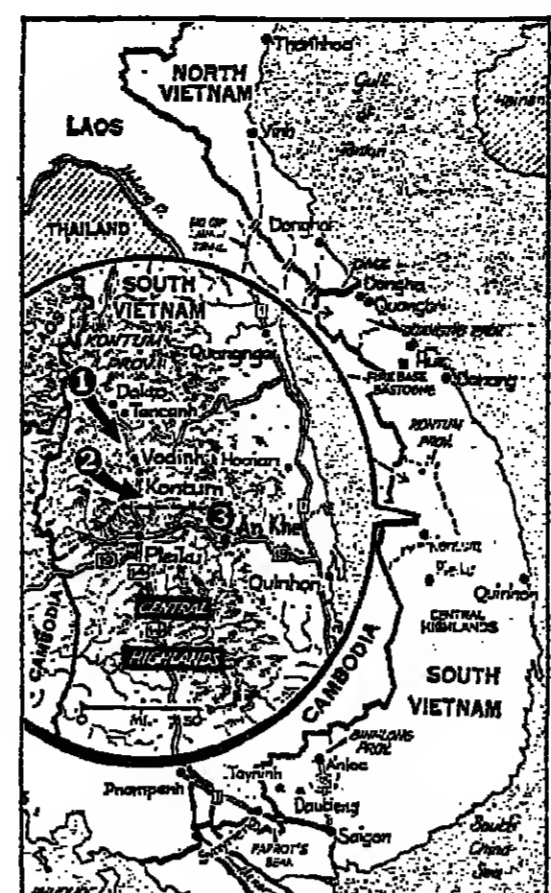
The two hamlets are located in the Dong Son district of Thanh Hoa.

Newsmen Captured
PHNOM PENH, April 26 (AP).—Two free-lance newsmen and their Cambodian driver apparently were taken prisoner by Communist commanded troops on Highway 1 south of Phnom Penh this morning, Cambodian soldiers reported.

The newsmen were identified as Terry L. Reynolds, 30, an American living in Vietnam, and Alan Hiron, 24, of Melbourne, a photographer. They were on assignment for United Press International.

Their capture related to 19 the number of newsmen missing in Cambodia since April, 1970.

Enemy forces in the Central Highlands (1) forced Saigon troops back toward Kontum after cutting the main road (2) between Kontum and Pleiku. Yesterday South Korean forces reopened a key pass at An Khe (3) on the highway from Pleiku to Qui Nhon.



U.S. Agrees to Resume Talks; Secret Meetings Expected

(Continued from Page 1)
reconciliation revealed by the President in January, secret talks have allowed both sides to make whatever slight progress has been achieved in narrowing still gaping differences.

Indeed, one of President Nixon's reasons for unilaterally suspending the stalemate semi-public talks on March 23 was the hope that North Vietnam could be persuaded to resume the secret negotiations.

The United States now has dropped its public insistence that even the semi-public talks could not be resumed while the Communists pursued their current offensive and spurned "serious" negotiations in Paris.

But remarks to this effect by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and U.S. delegation chief William J. Porter were made right up until yesterday when Mr. Nixon spoke shortly after the White House disclosed Mr. Kissinger's secret Moscow mission.

Verbal Escalation
North Vietnam last week went through a similar verbal escalation—and de-escalation—of its conditions for resuming both semi-public and secret negotiations.

The day after U.S. planes bombed Hanoi and Haiphong April 16, Mr. Thuy offered to resume secret talks, but on the condition that the United States "simultaneously" stop bombing North Vietnam and agree to resume the semi-public negotiating sessions.

But by last Thursday, Mr. Thuy dropped the demand that the United States stop bombing North Vietnam as a precondition for resuming both semi-public and secret peace negotiations. On the very day Mr. Kissinger began his Moscow conversations, Mr. Thuy said that if the United States agreed to resume the weekly sessions, then Hanoi would no longer demand prior cessation of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and new private talks could be envisaged.

At first glance, it was that Hanoi formulation which met earlier U.S. demands that the formal weekly sessions could resume only when the Communists stopped using them for "propaganda" and proved their desire for "serious" negotiations.

For the record, Mr. Thuy told newsmen that there had been no secret meeting between Americans and North Vietnamese in the last 10 days, the period more than simply covering Mr. Kissinger's most recent unannounced absence from Washington.

War Protesters At Columbia U. Seize Building
NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI).—About 200 Columbia University students yesterday occupied the building on whose steps club-wielding police and demonstrators had clashed earlier.

At least seven persons, including some policemen, were injured in the clash yesterday. Another seven persons were arrested. After police had chased the demonstrators from the area, about 400 massed in the center of the campus. They then marched to the School of International Affairs, where several windows were broken, then went on to Hamilton Hall.

About 200 of the students occupied the hall in the evening, and remained there this morning.

U.S. Envoy Retires
WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today accepted the resignation of John A. Calhoun as ambassador to Tunisia. Mr. Calhoun, appointed to the Tunis post by the President in July, 1968, is retiring from the Foreign Service. A successor has not yet been named.

Chillo, 48, a New Yorker, also is under indictment with 22 others—U.S. and French residents—in connection with an alleged smuggling ring that snatched \$293 million worth of heroin from France in 1970 and 1971, most of it inside automobiles.

When Chillo was arrested last October, officials described him as one of the major narcotics smugglers seized in the last decade.

In Ability to Sustain Troop Losses
Pentagon Saw Hanoi Strong in '69

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The Vietnam war evaluation by President Nixon's military and civilian advisers early in 1969 included a Pentagon assessment that Hanoi could continue to sustain very heavy troop losses for "at least the next several years" in its war against the South.

It also included an assessment that the U.S. bombing campaign against North Vietnam from 1968 to 1969, while inflicting a considerable toll on the North, may have stiffened Hanoi's will and even its capacity to pursue the fight.

The Pentagon was joined in this critical judgment by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The views of these agencies—as well as contrary assessments offered by U.S. military commanders in Vietnam, Honolulu and Saigon—are contained in the responses of various arms of government to a classified survey on Vietnam conducted by the Nixon administration immediately after taking office.

Summary Published
The Washington Post yesterday published a summary of the survey carried out by the National Security Council. Additional documents, which provide more detail about the specific views of the military, CIA, State and Defense Departments, also have been made available.

"The bombing undoubtedly had adverse effects on the people of North Vietnam," the Pentagon's report said. "Individual citizens suffered many hardships... food was rationed... consumer goods were scarce... air-raids and warnings disrupted lives and forced many to leave their homes. Moreover, it has been estimated that approximately 52,000 civilians were killed in North Vietnam by U.S. air strikes."

"Still," the document continued, "there is no evidence to suggest that these hardships reduced to a critical level North Vietnam's willingness or resolve to continue the conflict. On the contrary, the bombing actually may have hardened the attitude of the people and rallied them behind the government's programs."

Asked about the effects of the bombing on North Vietnam's economy, the Pentagon replied that "while air strikes destroyed about \$770 million worth of capital stock, military facilities and current production, North Vietnam received about \$3 billion worth of economic and military aid from Communist bloc countries."

"Thus, in terms of total economic and military resources available to support the war," the document stated, "North Vietnam is better off today [early 1969] than it was in 1965."

Manpower Sufficient
Even though the bombing of the North drained off roughly 500,000 people for such things as road and rail repair, and 110,000 soldiers for air defense, the report states that "the enemy has access to sufficient manpower to meet his replenishment needs for at least the next several years, even at the high 1968 loss rate of about 291,000 men."

On the effectiveness of U.S. bombing against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, the Pentagon cited military estimates of about 95 tons of supplies destroyed each day on the trail between November, 1968, and the conclusion of the study.

But, they added, "While this is impressive, it is not really what counts. The critical factor is the amount that reaches South Vietnam... And since we have no control over imports to North Vietnam or inputs to Laos, it appears that the enemy can continue to push sufficient supplies through Laos to South Vietnam in spite of relatively heavy losses inflicted by air strikes."

It is not known whether these 1969 assessments are applicable to the Nixon administration and the current bombing in response to Hanoi's invasion of the South. But they are becoming an issue between the President and his critics.

Gravel Disputed
Yesterday, Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, attempted to enter the National Security document into the public record on the Senate floor, charging that the bombing policy that he said had been proven wrong in 1969 was being reinstated.

Asked to comment on Sen. Gravel's charges, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said he did not think such charges were "fair or accurate criticism."

The earlier analysis of the effects of the bombing, he said, "covers a situation at a different time and under different circumstances."

Heroin Smuggler Convicted in N.Y.
NEW YORK, April 26 (AP).—A federal jury convicted Louis Chillo yesterday of conspiring to smuggle heroin into the United States from Canada and of possessing smuggled heroin. He was held without bail for sentencing May 25.

Chillo, 48, a New Yorker, also is under indictment with 22 others—U.S. and French residents—in connection with an alleged smuggling ring that snatched \$293 million worth of heroin from France in 1970 and 1971, most of it inside automobiles.

When Chillo was arrested last October, officials described him as one of the major narcotics smugglers seized in the last decade.

Americans Are Sharply Divided On Bombing, Gallup Poll Shows

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 26.—The American people are sharply divided on the issue of the bombing of North Vietnam, with 47 percent in favor, 44 percent opposed and 9 percent undecided.

At the same time, the public gives overwhelming support to a bill now in Congress which would cut off all funds for the support of U.S. troops in Vietnam after Dec. 31, provided North Vietnam agrees to release all U.S. prisoners. Seventy-one percent favor this bill, 23 percent are opposed and 6 percent are undecided.

These findings are based on a nationwide survey of 1,483 adults, who were interviewed in person on Saturday and Sunday.

action by Hanoi, and indicated Hanoi might be receptive to such an approach.

"When on Oct. 11 the North Vietnamese for the first time gave a clear indication they would accept the GVN (government of South Vietnam) as a participant in the talks, the Soviets thought this move so important that they confirmed this position to us on the following day."

"At several points during the continuing phase of these difficult negotiations the Soviets accepted our strong representations about North Vietnamese intransigence and appeared to press them along to Hanoi to good effect."

"When the two sides were deadlocked on the issue of what terminology to use in a secret minute—a demand later dropped by the DRV (North Vietnam)—the Soviets put forward a formulation which resolved the impasse."

"When the talks on procedural arrangements were deadlocked in January, the Soviets suggested the formula on seating arrangements which proved acceptable to all sides."

"That was the agreement that broke a deadlock over the shape of the conference table for broadening the Paris peace talks to include adding South Vietnam and the Communist National Liberation Front to the conference, along with the United States and North Vietnam."

Virtually from that time on, each side in the talks has accused the other of failing to negotiate "seriously," which was the objective set out by the United States in halting the bombing of North Vietnam.

In its early 1969 report, however, the State Department said that in light of the Communist objectives at Paris, "some of the same pressures which drove them to negotiate will also drive them to modify their terms and conditions over time."

"Best Possible Moment?"

"The Communists will want to play the best possible moment for compromise, when we have yielded on the things which they consider vital but before they themselves have had to give up anything of critical importance. This will require delicate and sensitive timing."

"It is thus not correct to say that the Communists are not negotiating 'seriously.' They are negotiating seriously in the sense that negotiations are an important element in their strategy, and that they would like to see the war end by a negotiated settlement favorable to themselves. But the required evolution in their position will come slowly."

What the Communists were described as seeking was "a U.S. action by Hanoi, and indicated withdrawal of the installation of a potentially Communist government in the South, and the opportunity to continue the political struggle in the South."

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Shower
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	31	88	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Overcast
BELIN	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Rain
CAIRO	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	55	Very cloudy
COSTA MESA	11	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Very cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Partly cloudy
HAMBURG	10	50	Cloudy
HONG KONG	25	77	Very cloudy
LEON	17	63	Very cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Very cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	6	43	Sunny
MOSCOW	8	46	Partly cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
NEW YORK	11	52	Sunny
OSLO	9	48	Shower
PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	18	64	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Very cloudy
TOKYO	20	68	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	21	70	Very cloudy
VIENNA	7	45	Very cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Sunny
ZURICH	12	54	Partly cloudy

U.S. Canadian temperature taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

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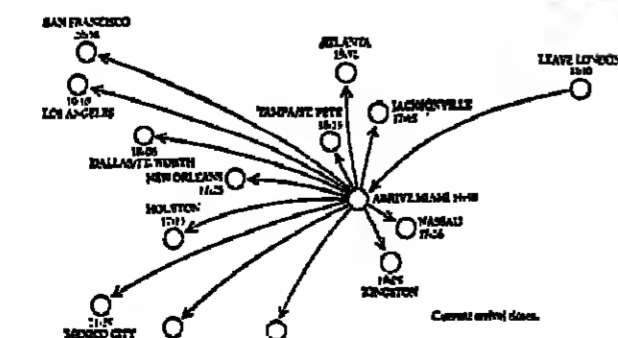
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Young Warns On Value of Moon Rocks

Early Conclusions 'Ain't Good Science'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 26 (UPI)—Apollo-16 commander John W. Young told eager scientists today to avoid jumping to conclusions about the moon's history and to wait until the rocks get back to earth.

"It's too soon to be making any major conclusions about the moon," Capt. Young told ground commander Tony England. "It just ain't good science."

Capt. Young, Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke were on target for a parachute landing at 2:44 p.m. EST (1844 GMT) tomorrow in the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 miles south of Hawaii.

Mr. England, who is a geophysicist, told the astronauts that scientists have changed their ideas on the makeup of the moon landing area and are beginning to think that Capt. Young and Col. Duke may have sampled rocks splashed out of the primitive lunar crust by the tremendous impact that created the Great Sea of Rains basin.

Geologists had thought that the Cayley Plains were a relatively simple volcanic lava flow.

"Just Too Soon"

"I'd like to wait until we get all the data in and take a look at it," Capt. Young said. "It's just too soon on memory and not having all the data analyzed."

The astronauts began their day at 8:32 a.m. (1332 GMT) and Capt. Young reported that their sleep during the night was "good to better." He also said the ship's supply of peanut butter mysteriously vanished when the pilot stored film cassettes in a food compartment.

"We're low in the peanut butter locker right now," he said.

The spacecraft was slowly picking up speed on its last leg toward earth, accelerating under the pull of gravity. The recovery ship, USS Ticonderoga, was on station in the Pacific and the weather forecast was excellent.

"That's the best news we've heard in a long time," said Capt. Young of the forecast.

Scientists Get Ready

As Apollo-16 approached earth with 245 pounds of lunar rock and soil samples, members of the preliminary analysis team at the lunar receiving laboratory here stepped up preparations to get an early idea of what Capt. Young and Col. Duke found in three days of moon exploration.

Dr. W.R. Muehlberger, the mission geologist, said he thinks the astronauts could be bringing back "the real genesis rock" representing the primitive crust of the moon. The best bet, he said, for such a sample are pieces of the moonwalkers' chipped from a huge boulder on the rim of North Ray Crater, the largest and deepest crater man has examined on the moon.

One result that already has far-reaching implications is the astronauts' discovery of an unusually strong magnetic field at their lunar landing site. Dr. Palmer Dyal said this reinforced the controversial theory that the moon once had a molten core, since such an interior is needed to generate strong magnetic forces in a heavenly body.

During a televised news conference, Capt. Young admitted today that he and his crew had serious doubts about whether they would be able to land on the moon last Thursday after trouble aboard the command ship, Casper.

During the 30-minute press conference they were asked what operational difficulties, besides language, would have to be overcome in a proposed joint U.S.-Soviet manned space flight.

Capt. Young answered that "if language is a problem... I'd be glad to learn Russian. And I'm sure Charlie and Ken feel the same way."

Capt. Young wound up the press conference by quoting René Descartes, the 17th-century French philosopher and mathematician, after whom the highlands region they explored was named:

"There is nothing so removed from us to be beyond our reach, or so hidden that we cannot discover it."

"That's the story of our mission so far," he said.

Bomb Defused At U.S. Consulate

AMSTERDAM, April 26 (AP).—A firebomb was found in the U.S. Consulate General here yesterday, but was dismantled before it could go off, police reported today.

A police spokesman said an employee of the consulate discovered "a suspicious package" in the waiting room and threw it out a window.

Police opened the parcel and found a firebomb set to explode an hour and a half later. Explosives experts dismantled the bomb. Police had no clues as to who planted the bomb or why.

E. German-Chinese Deal

BERLIN, April 26 (AP).—East Germany and Communist China have signed a barter trade and currency exchange agreement, the official East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday.



ANOTHER LOSS—Sen. Edmund Muskie, with his wife Jane, in Philadelphia, Tuesday after losing to Sen. Hubert Humphrey in the Pennsylvania primary. Sen. Muskie also lost in Massachusetts and was reported, last night as ready to quit the race.

In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

McGovern and Humphrey Win Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

the elected-state Democratic officials and several members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

Despite his spending little time in the state and university communities, Sen. McGovern reaped a rich vote harvest. He carried both a Harvard University precinct of Cambridge and a precinct in suburban Newton with 65 percent of the vote.

Sen. Humphrey based his Pennsylvania candidacy on support from organized labor, which has 1.6 million members in Pennsylvania.

He also aimed his campaign at constituencies which have become traditionally his over 30 years in public life—senior citizens (1.2 million in Pennsylvania), blacks (1.1 million) and Jews (500,000).

Sen. Humphrey, in sharp contrast to Sen. Muskie, zoomed into the state as if in a frenzy, usually late for his scheduled stops, stopping his motorcade to shake hands if any more than four people were spotted any-

where, going flat out from early morning to late at night.

Sen. Muskie maintained his private style of campaigning, shying away from the handshaking, scheduling only a few events each day and spending much of his time in hotel suites or on the telephone.

Sen. McGovern concentrated, in his brief Pennsylvania visits, on stepping into as many meat markets as he could, emphasizing that he believes America should get out of Vietnam immediately, then negotiate for release of prisoners of war, and that the system is stacked against the little man.

In between stops, Sen. Humphrey said he was cheered by his prospects for votes next Tuesday in Ohio, where, he said, he is "looking good," and in Indiana. He said he had spent only \$100,000 in Pennsylvania—"a pittance for so important a state."

Sen. Muskie's Pennsylvania campaign cost a reported \$200,000, while Sen. McGovern's was put at \$40,000.

Even before the polls closed in Massachusetts, Sen. McGovern was looking forward to further victories. He said yesterday afternoon that he expected that a Massachusetts win would help him achieve "either a strong second place or a win" over Sen. Humphrey next Tuesday in Ohio.

After Ohio, the next stop on Sen. McGovern's primary trail is Nebraska on May 9, where he is the early favorite. He said he would also make "a substantial effort" in the May 16 Michigan primary, where Gov. Wallace is expected to make a strong showing.

Sen. McGovern, who has drawn little public backing from party office-holders so far, said he expected "a number of endorsements" to come his way even before the showdown primaries in June in California and New York.

Asked specifically about the possibility of support from Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Sen. McGovern said, "I'm hopeful that at some stage Ted will endorse my candidacy. I haven't asked him for an endorsement, but it would help... I've heard of a lot of this talk about how we're going to deadlock this convention in order to open the nomination for him."

Don't think he wants the nomination. He's been very straight-out about that," Sen. McGovern said. "I don't think he's playing any games. And certainly his name and influence on the McGovern effort would be helpful."

His Wisconsin victory and the withdrawal of New York Mayor John Lindsay—a potentially formidable challenger—all aided Sen. McGovern's winning effort. He came into Massachusetts two weeks ago, avowedly seeking a sweep of the 102 delegates, and devoted all but four of the past 13 days to campaigning here.

Sen. Muskie, meantime, made the opposite decision—to concentrate on Pennsylvania. He spent barely 72 hours on two quick Massachusetts visits in the past two weeks.

Sen. McGovern enjoyed a similar advantage in financially rich Massachusetts budget of \$150,000, approximately three times the amount Sen. Muskie spent.

Turks Begin Talks To Find a Premier

ANKARA, April 26 (UPI).—President Cevdet Sunay began consultations with political leaders today to find a replacement for Nihat Erim, who resigned as premier nine days ago.

Called to the presidential palace first were Suleiman Demirel, who was ousted as premier by the military 13 months ago, and Ismet Inonu, 88, a 10-time premier.

Politicians have shown little enthusiasm to become premier and take on such major problems as satisfying the military leaders and dealing with rising urban guerrilla violence.

Transportation Strike Affects All of Japan

TOKYO, April 26 (UPI).—Transportation workers throughout Japan launched a two-day strike for higher wages today, paralyzing travel in the nation.

Authorities estimated that the strike would affect 50 million Japanese commuters and travelers and possibly cause the worst transport crisis in the country's history.

The walkout shut down railway, subway, bus and taxi services after last-minute negotiations failed to avert the strike. Officials said talks were continuing, however.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he could give no further details about the trip. He did not say whether Mr. Nixon would make a call on former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who is recovering in San Antonio from a heart attack.

95 Justice Dept. Attorneys Say They Oppose Anti-Busing Bill

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—Ninety-five lawyers—two-thirds of the 148 who work in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department—publicly expressed opposition yesterday to President Nixon's anti-busing legislation before Congress, and an administration official said that if they could not carry out its policy they should resign or be dismissed.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said: "It is one thing for a department attorney to personally oppose legislation proposed by the administration; it is another matter to assert that if such legislation were validly enacted by the Congress, he would not, as an attorney of the department, enforce it."

"In such a case, he should, as a matter of professional ethics, resign his employment; failing such a resignation, he would be dismissed."

The 95 lawyers signed a letter to leaders and committees in Congress that said:

"As attorneys working in the field of civil rights, we wish to urge the Congress to reject any proposal which would limit the power of federal courts to remedy, through busing, the unconstitutional segregation of public school children. We believe that the enactment of any such legislation would raise serious constitutional questions and would be inconsistent with our national commitment to racial equality."

Ten black attorneys, seven of whom signed the letter to Congress, made public a separate, signed statement that said anti-busing moves in Congress would resurrect the "separate but equal" doctrine repudiated by the Supreme Court in 1954. The statement added:

"We are indeed observing a metamorphosis during which 'benign neglect' is being transformed into malignant hypocrisy."

The reference was to a controversial memorandum written early in the Nixon administration by Daniel P. Mahan, then the chief presidential adviser on domestic policy, that said a policy of "benign neglect" might be helpful to minorities after a long period of civil strife.

Neither statement directly referred to Mr. Nixon's legislation, but his proposals of March 17 to place a moratorium on busing orders and follow it up with permanent restraints on busing clearly fell within the legislation the lawyers condemned. Some of the attorneys involved said both statements were directed at the President's legislation.

The revolt of the civil rights lawyers, the second major one of the Nixon administration, posed problems for the White House.

● If the proposed moratorium were passed by Congress, the Civil Rights Division ordinarily would be in charge of enforcing it. But a number of the attorneys have been balking at intervening in the courts for stays of busing orders, pending congressional action on the legislation.

● Sources in the Civil Rights Division said some of the dissatisfaction stemmed from the fact that briefs in busing cases had been rewritten by superiors, and reviewed by the White House, in such a way that the lawyers felt the briefs to be more a political position than a legal document.

Those who signed the statements were described as "line attorneys" with no division or section chiefs included. Nevertheless,

The Army, he said, prohibits the use of such bullets and instead uses full-jacketed bullets with limited expansion.

No full-jacketed ammunition is available for the 270 because it is designed as a hunting weapon and such bullets are banned by most states for hunting, he said.

The McKay Commission investigation showed that troopers and other law enforcement agencies used more than 400 firearms in the Sept. 13 assault on the prison.

Johnson Out of Hospital

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 26 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, recovering "in a very satisfactory manner," was released from Brooke Army General Hospital this afternoon and flown to his ranch, the hospital announced.

The former President was flown to the military hospital here April 12 after suffering what doctors called a serious heart attack in Charlottesville, Va., April 7.

Samuels to Quit As State Dept. Economics Aide

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—State Department officials confirmed today that Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary for economic affairs, will resign soon.

Mr. Samuels has been the key U.S. official in talks about a new international steel agreement and has served as the deputy U.S. governor of the International Monetary Fund.

A Nixon administration appointee, he has held overall policy responsibility in the State Department for international economic affairs.

In Brussels, Mr. Samuels will have talks tomorrow and Friday with top European Economic Community officials in the framework of twice-yearly consultations between the United States and the EEC.

He will meet EEC Commission President Sico Mansholt and Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, commissioner responsible for foreign trade. Mr. Samuels will discuss energy problems with EEC Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Kleindienst Urges Resignation or Dismissal

Some Police Used Outlawed Bullets In Attica Assault

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI).—The high-powered rifles used by state police and some correction officers in the assault on Attica prison last September fired bullets prohibited for humanitarian reasons by the Geneva conventions.

This was brought out today in testimony by David Harrison, a staff investigator for the McKay Commission investigating the four-day Attica uprising.

Mr. Harrison said the rifles were Winchester-370s firing bunting bullets with high-expansion qualities similar to outlawed dum-dum bullets.

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Still Another Suit Filed Against Irving

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuters).—Clifford Irving and the McGraw-Hill publishing company yesterday were named as defendants in a \$7 million libel suit stemming from a book Irving wrote before his hoax autobiography of Howard Hughes.

The action was brought in State Supreme Court by Real Lessard, an art dealer now studying law in France.

In his suit, Mr. Lessard alleges that Irving's book "Fake"—published by McGraw-Hill—states that Mr. Lessard conspired with another art dealer, Fernand Legros, to sell forged works of art painted by self-admitted art forger Elmyr de Hory. In fact, Mr. Lessard says, neither he nor Mr. Legros knew the works were forged.

Contending that "Fake" was "false, untrue and defamatory," Mr. Lessard said that the book held him up to "public contempt, hatred, disgrace, infamy and reproach."

Nixons to Visit Connally Ranch Over Weekend

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon will visit the Texas ranch of Treasury Secretary John B. Connally this weekend.

The White House announced yesterday that the Nixons will make an overnight trip to attend a Sunday supper at the ranch, near Floresville, about 30 miles from San Antonio.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he could give no further details about the trip. He did not say whether Mr. Nixon would make a call on former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who is recovering in San Antonio from a heart attack.

Turks Begin Talks To Find a Premier

ANKARA, April 26 (UPI).—President Cevdet Sunay began consultations with political leaders today to find a replacement for Nihat Erim, who resigned as premier nine days ago.

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SCOTCH

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Sniping, Bombing Continue

IRA Demands It Get a Voice In Any Peace Talks in Ulster

BELFAST, April 25 (UPI).—The outlawed Irish Republican Army continued its campaign of violence today as it insisted on a voice in any peace talks in Northern Ireland.

A British Army spokesman reported two explosions and four sniper attacks.

Later, gunmen ambushed an army patrol in Belfast and an army spokesman said one soldier had been wounded.

Near Armagh, a soldier was killed and two were injured when their army truck overturned after the driver swerved to avoid a gang of youths hurling stones at the truck, the army said.

The militant Provisional wing of the IRA issued a statement demanding that it be represented at any talks designed to end 32 months of bloodshed which has claimed 316 lives in Northern Ireland's six counties.

"Those who have been actively engaged in appearing the resistance will have to be represented at any genuine peace conference," the statement said.

It repeated the Provisional IRA's terms for ending its violence. These included immediate

withdrawal of British troops from the streets, political self-determination without British interference and amnesty for all "political prisoners" and those still on the "wanted" list.

Ten more men interned without trial were freed today. One of them was the husband of a woman who approached William Whitelaw, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, in the street Monday and pleaded for her husband's freedom.

Mrs. Elizabeth McSheffrey confronted Mr. Whitelaw in Londonderry and asked about her husband, held for six months in the Long Kesh internment camp.

Mr. Whitelaw promised to look into the husband's case if the wife would "promise to keep him out of trouble."

Mr. Whitelaw has released 143 internees since his appointment in March, 24 of them in two days. About 830 men reportedly are still detained.

Troops came under fire at a shopping plaza in the Roman Catholic district of Andersonstown in Belfast, the army said. A sniper fired four shots into an

Armor-Plated Beds for British Troops in Ulster

BELFAST, April 26 (Reuters).—British soldiers in Northern Ireland will soon be able to rest easier at night in bulletproof beds.

An army spokesman said, "One of our units is housed in an old mill. The walls are extremely thin, and it is quite a regular occurrence for a sniper's bullet to enter one side of the room and whistle out the other."

The project, named "Operation Ironside," is being carried out by the Royal Engineers and consists of armor-plated sides around the men's beds.

The troops did not return fire for fear of hitting shoppers, the spokesman said. The incident occurred near the spot where a 29-year-old mother was killed six weeks ago during a battle between troops and gunmen.

Later, an army patrol chased gunmen who fired on it a few blocks away. The troops blocked the gunman's escape route, an army spokesman said, and the men jumped out of their car and exchanged fire with the soldiers, then fled on foot.

In another development, Gerry Fitt, a Catholic member of the British Parliament, drew a six-month suspended sentence in Newry for breaking a government ban on public marches during a civil rights demonstration Feb. 6.

Arthur E. Summerfield, 73, Former Postmaster General

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 26 (AP).—Arthur E. Summerfield, 73, former U.S. postmaster general and a chairman of the Republican National Committee, died today.

Mr. Summerfield, a long-time power in national politics and those in his home state of Michigan, served as postmaster general during the presidency of the late Dwight D. Eisenhower, from 1952-1960. He held the GOP post in 1952 and also managed Gen. Eisenhower's presidential campaign.

His death occurred nearly two weeks after he entered Good Samaritan Hospital while vacationing here. Hospital officials said he was suffering from double pneumonia. Arthur E. (Bud) Summerfield Jr. reported his father's death.

Mr. Summerfield took an office boy's job in Flint, Mich., after leaving school at the age of 13. He opened a real estate office and an oil dealership after marrying in 1918, but it was with an automobile dealership he opened in 1929 that Mr. Summerfield prospered. The dealership became one of the nation's largest.

Won For Wilkie

Mr. Summerfield's participation in politics began when GOP presidential nominee Wendell L. Wilkie's campaigning in Flint in 1940 drew only a small crowd. With a few friends, Mr. Summerfield organized Mr. Wilkie's Genesee County campaign and Mr. Wilkie carried the county and state.

Obituaries



Arthur E. Summerfield

In 1943, Mr. Summerfield was appointed finance director for the Michigan Republican Central Committee. He set up the so-called Summerfield Plan, which for the first time budgeted in advance GOP campaign expenditures.

He was elected to the Republican National Committee in 1944. In 1949, he was named executive chairman of the party's National Strategy Committee, but he resigned a year later.

After Mr. Summerfield delivered a bloc of Michigan votes to Gen. Eisenhower at the 1952 convention, he was named Republican national chairman. He directed Gen. Eisenhower's campaign, at the same time healing the wounds inflicted on the general's chief rival for the nomination, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

With his election, Gen. Eisenhower named Mr. Summerfield postmaster general.

In his book, "U.S. Mail," Mr. Summerfield argued that the postal service "can and must be placed on a basis of paying its own way."

However, he said, "it is unlikely to achieve this basis as long as it remains at the mercy of some members of the Congress who will use their power over it to suit their political ambitions and purposes."

Capt. Lewis S. Sims Jr.

CORONADO, Calif., April 26 (AP).—Retired Navy Capt. Lewis S. Sims Jr., 58, who went on Adm. Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the South Pole in 1939-41, is dead.

Capt. Sims served 30 years in the Navy Medical Corps, retiring in 1969 as medical officer. He was Pacific Naval Air Force headquarters here. He died Friday in a San Diego hospital.

Dr. Frank L. Boyden

DEERFIELD, Mass., April 26 (AP).—Frank L. Boyden, 82, headmaster of Deerfield Academy from 1932 to 1968, died yesterday. Mr. Boyden built the academy

Heath Promises to Consider Unions' Formula on Disputes

LONDON, April 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath agreed tonight to consider trade-union proposals for a new, independent conciliation procedure for labor disputes.

The proposals were presented at a meeting between Mr. Heath and leaders of the powerful Trades Union Congress.

Ostensibly the meeting was part of a series of top-level discussions on the economy. In fact, most of the agenda was abandoned as the union leaders voiced anger over new industrial-relations legislation that the Conservative government has used in current rail and dock disputes.

Union leaders have been threatening to boycott procedures provided by the government's show-piece legislation, which provides for a compulsory cooling-off period in labor disputes and referral of issues to the newly formed Industrial Relations Court.

But tonight union representatives presented an alternative proposal for local conciliation panels to deal quickly with disputes. The prime minister's office said Mr. Heath agreed to look into them and discuss them at a future meeting with union leaders, at an undetermined date.

Court Order

The Industrial Relations Court last week ordered railmen to call off a slowdown that had disrupted the nation's train services for a week. It also fined a dockworkers' union for its action in a separate dispute.

Railway chiefs and union spokesmen were expected to resume wage negotiations within a day or so during the temporary pause in the railway workers' slowdown.

Travelers found commuter trains running normally after exasperating delays and frustrations experienced during last week's work-to-rule and overtime ban, which caused widespread disruption of service.

Britain's 300,000 railway workers are pressing demands for a 16 percent wage increase against a top offer so far of 13 1/2 percent. Meanwhile the legislation itself

has become a battleground between the Conservative government, intent on upholding the rule of law in industrial relations, and the trade-union movement, whose militant leaders are equally determined to maintain maximum freedom of action.

The Trades Union Congress, the labor federation representing Britain's nearly 10 million unionized workers, today beat back two moves by leftist union leaders which could have generated new heat between the government and the trade-union movement.

At a formal meeting, the TUC defeated a left-wing move to have union leadership continue its boycott of the Industrial Relations Court.

It also rejected a leftist attempt to snub Mr. Heath. The militants had wanted union leaders to shun tonight's talks with the prime minister.

The talks mark the second round in a projected series of government-union discussions aimed at emphasizing conciliation and cooperation rather than confrontation.

Industrial relations are a sensitive area for the Conservative government, which came to power nearly two years ago set on taking a tougher line against what many of its supporters regarded as abusive trade-union power.

Now some union militants are calling the Heath government the worst in memory.

Magistrate Rules

Sanders Was Suicide

CASTLEDELFELS, Spain, April 26 (Reuters).—An examining magistrate ruled today that Spanish star George Sanders, 65, committed suicide Tuesday by taking barbiturates.

The magistrate closed the case following a postmortem hearing lasting half an hour. Police pathologist Juan Olivella said the cause of death was respiratory and circulatory paralysis caused by the ingestion of barbiturates.

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Box D 3220, Herald, Paris.

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bachelors degree in mechanical engineering. Fluent English & German, seeks challenging position in Germany.
Box D 3222, Herald, Paris.

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With fourteen years experience in XDP hardware & consulting. Heavy in market development, project management & government liaison. Four years in Europe, based in Germany. Will relocate U.S.A. or Europe.
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CHEMICAL ENGINEER
Age 36, U.S. citizen, Spanish resident, fluent in 3 languages, broad international technical, managerial and sales experience, seeks responsible position preferably in Spain or France. Write: Box 257, Herald, P.O. Box 11, Madrid-13, Spain.

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Expert Italian Distribution
Italian, 34, languages, several years experience as Marketing Director for international companies in consumer goods and for a supermarket chain. Presently General Manager for food company leader in his field, seeks more challenging position. Will travel and relocate.
Box 197, Triviana, Mercede St. Rome, Italy.

Germany Grim and Anxious On Eve of Challenge to Brandt

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Union submitted a no-confidence motion against the government. Under the 1949 constitution, such a motion calls for immediate replacement of the chancellor, the assumption being that the opposition has enough votes to achieve this.

The nominal reason offered by Mr. Brandt for his bid was the victory Sunday of his party in the state elections of Baden-Wuerttemberg. But the issue on which he has been fighting the Brandt government almost since its inception is Mr. Brandt's policy of trying to normalize relations with the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

Bonn's 1970 treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland were due for ratification votes next week, but it is now uncertain whether that schedule will be kept.

The Bundestag, or lower house, spent the earlier part of today in debate on the federal budget.

Aside from early skirmishing, the tone was much more sober than previous confrontations in the Bundestag during the two and a half years of the Brandt administration.

It was as if nearly every politician here had been subjected to an ice-cold shower. Josef Erl, the Free Democratic minister of agriculture, told the Bundestag he had been subjected to anonymous murder threats in the last two days. He warned against "a crisis of our state."

Chancellor Brandt, in one of his most persuasive speeches, appealed to his countrymen to "reign in emotions, not allow yourself to be provoked, and avoid unconsidered actions." Mr. Brandt, following him, appealed also for "domestic calm."

Mr. Brandt admonished: "A crisis in the heads of the opposition is not a crisis of the state by a long shot." West Germany, he said, "remains socially and economically one of the most stable countries in the world."

He said the opposition "will regret abandoning the virtue of patience" by having called for a no-confidence vote.

Thousands of workers and students had already taken their feelings into the streets.

Six hundred city workers marched in Frankfurt, blocking traffic and threatening a general strike in the event that Mr. Brandt became chancellor. In nearby Offenbach, 600 transport workers went on strike, stopping streetcars and buses for a while.

19 on Indian Train Killed

NEW DELHI, April 26 (AP)—A passenger train derailed today in southern India in an accident killing 19 persons and injuring 29, railway officials reported.

In Essen, close to 1,000 workers of the Nordsee Rhenish steelworks were joined by Volkswagen assembly-plant workers in a similar protest.

Other Rhenish workers laid down tools at the company's Muehlheim foundry. Several hundred garbage collectors stopped work in Hamburg, as did the miners at the Good Hope mine in Gierke and machinists at the Babcock plant in Oberhausen.

In West Berlin, the bulk of the city's power workers walked off the job to demonstrate for Mr. Brandt. They were joined by students.

"Stop Brandt and Strauss Now," was the slogan on many banners referring to the opposition leader and his Bavarian ally, Franz Josef Strauss.

Social Democratic party offices were besieged by citizens who sought membership as a demonstration of support for the government—over 3,000 in North Rhine-Westphalia and 1,500 in Hesse. The Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition, also reported a number of membership candidates. So did the opposition Christian Democratic Union, although it gave no figures.

For all the speaking, striking and marching, it remained unclear how tomorrow's vote would go. The coalition acted as if it could withstand the onslaught or attempts by the opposition to win over enough deputies to topple the government.

"I feel sick to my stomach about this vote," said Udo Gubini, a wealthy 54-year-old conservative deputy from Heidelberg. "There is an odor of adventurism hanging about it."

"It's not my hill," said Karl Heinz Hansen, a 44-year-old Social Democrat from Dusseldorf. "I am going to vote with my bottom. I will be polite enough to listen to the other side. But my conscience will be in my bottom and I will sit still when they call out my name." Many coalition deputies are expected to do the same.

These and many others of the 496 deputies facing tomorrow's "decision of conscience," as it is being called here, seem to dread the spirits stirred up by the unprecedented challenge to the duly elected government.

"We had had experience with adventurism in the past," remarked a German journalist who has been here since the beginning of the postwar government, and he pointed out how Mr. Strauss screamed for "silence in this hall" Monday night in the Bundestag after the Brandt bid was approved.

"It reminded me of what we were taught in the Hitler Youth about the Fuehrer," he said, "when Hitler pulled out a pistol and fired a shot into the ceiling in the Burgerbrauerei in 1933 to make himself heard."



LISTENING—Christian Democrats Franz Josef Strauss (right) and Richard Steucklen in Bonn yesterday.

2 Germanys in Traffic Pact, East Hedges on Wall Passes

(Continued from Page 1)

ave of the West German parliamentary vote.

Like the Russians, the East Germans have said they wait for Mr. Brandt to be able to ratify the treaties with Poland and Russia.

In a speech yesterday, Erich Honecker, leader of East Germany's Communist party, warned that if Mr. Brandt is ousted as a result of the Bundestag vote, the traffic talks would collapse along with other aspects of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy.

In an unprecedented move, Mr. Honecker also denounced Mr. Brandt's Christian Democrat-led opposition and its leader, Rainer Barzel.

"Barzel is attempting to reverse the wheel of history and throw Europe back into the time of the coldest cold war," he said.

Mr. Kohl announced the relaxation on traffic through the wall after the conclusion of the traffic treaty had been announced.

The East German measures were not part of the East-West German treaty, but unilateral measures taken by the East German government.

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Russians Nervous About Debate in Bonn

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 26 (NYT)—The Soviet government showed growing nervousness today over the future of its relations with West Germany as the fate of Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition hung in the balance in Bundestag debate.

Moscow has been building the strategy of its European policy on an improvement of relations with West Germany under the Brandt government, particularly on ratification of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty of 1970.

Tass, the government's press agency, issued a statement branding as a falsification a set of alleged records of the 1970 negotiations leading up to signature of the pact, which in effect freezes existing frontiers in Central Europe.

The West German opposition to the treaty has argued that the alleged negotiation minutes indicate a seizure of West German interests. A vote on ratification of the treaty is scheduled in Bonn for May 4.

Meanwhile, President Nikolai V. Podgorny, in accepting the credentials of a new West German ambassador here today, warned that "further progress in the relaxation of tension in Europe" depended on ratification of the Moscow-Bonn treaty as well as a similar pact between West Germany and Poland.

The West German envoy, Ulrich Sahm, told Mr. Podgorny that the Bonn government assumes that Germany will some day be reunited.

This unilateral declaration was designed to reassure West German opponents of the treaty, who regard it as a threat to German reunification. But the treaty's foes have not been placated and have demanded that language about reunification be made part of the treaty text. The Russians have been adamant against any revision.

Tass reflected apparent nervousness in official circles when it transmitted the gist of its statement on the alleged treaty records as a "flash" over its international service for foreign clients.

The statement said:

"Tass is authorized to state that

On Nonaggression Treaty

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Suspended Term In Slap to Brandt

MUNICH, April 26 (UPI)—A Munich court today handed down a three-month suspended jail sentence to a 23-year-old East German refugee who slapped Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The judge said Viktor Gislis had intentionally attempted to injure Mr. Brandt and had created a bad image of West Germany abroad.

Mr. Gislis lunged through security guards and slapped Mr. Brandt's face Sept. 24 as the chancellor walked along a Munich street. The young man said he did it to protest the Ostpolitik policy.

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Nixon's War

By way of prelude to almost every speech he has ever made about the Vietnam war, President Nixon has been at pains to remind us, just for the record of the terrible legacy he inherited from the Democrats: over half a million Americans in a combat role; casualties running at the rate of more than 300 a week killed in action; no plan to "Vietnamize" the war or to bring our military forces home. There is some truth in this, of course; Mr. Nixon did fall heir to a heavy burden not of his making. But the roots of involvement reached back into a Republican administration of which he was a part. There was also a plan to end the war which Gen. William Westmoreland could have furnished the new Nixon administration because he had laid it all out as early as November, 1967. For better or worse, "Vietnamization" was already in the official lexicon. And far more important, the really big, tough decisions had already been made by President Lyndon Johnson when he refused in March, 1968, to go on down the road of "graduated response," and decided instead to end the bombing of the North and to deny for the first time the next big commitment of American troops. In short, the Johnson strategy had failed by January, 1969, and the country had begun to accept the real limits of a limited war.

That lesson was also part of Richard Nixon's legacy if he had chosen to accept it. He was a free agent, in a way that his predecessor had never been, and not just because he was a new President with a mandate to end the war. He was a free man in the most significant sense because he had inherited not a bureaucratic monolith hell-bent on pursuit of a discredited and unworkable policy, but a bureaucracy divided; there were other voices saying sensible and realistic things, other forces at work in the big departments of government which were there for the President to hear and to use in the difficult business of turning the governmental apparatus around on a new course. But President Nixon did not listen to these voices and never told us about them because he did not wish, for his own reasons and out of his own geo-political concepts, to abandon the old goals of our Vietnam mission. He did not want to accept the hard consequences of the lesson other men had learned. Those on the outside could only guess at the division within the government, only hear snatches of the argument, only speculate about the depth of the carefully suppressed reservations which were held by important people in key agencies—until this week when the hard evidence finally became available. That is the real and immensely

profound significance of the "Kissinger Papers," the contents of which were revealed in some detail in this newspaper (and the International Herald Tribune). They tell us little that is directly relevant to the current situation. Rather, they describe an opportunity tragically lost. They tell us that by early 1969 only the very same people, who had made most of the miscalculations which carried us up to March of 1968 with a big war and no solution, still believed that the war in Vietnam was winnable in any practical sense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the military command in Vietnam, and the diehards in the Saigon Embassy still believed this. But there was a considerable body of opinion that believed otherwise, that was prepared to support and reinforce a new, more realistic and more promising approach to Vietnam. By and large, the secretary of defense and the State Department and the CIA believed:

That the South Vietnamese showed little prospect of ever being able to conduct their end of the war without extensive American military support including the use of air power and combat troops; that pacification wasn't working and showed little hope of working over the long haul; that B-52s were a doubtful asset except for close-in tactical support of combat operations; that there was something to be said for promoting accommodations on the local level, in the districts and villages and provinces, between the government people and the Viet Cong; that neither this country's standing in the world nor the fate of Southeast Asia hinged on the outcome of the Vietnamese struggle.

But Mr. Nixon ignored the best part of this counsel and so here we are, having dropped more bombs in the last three years than in all of the five years of the Johnson administration and having suffered more than one-third of all the American casualties that have been suffered in this war—and still with no solution. So it is no longer enough—now that we have seen the Kissinger Papers—to be told that this is not Mr. Nixon's fault because he didn't lead us into it. That's true; he didn't. But he had running room in early 1969—much more than we knew. And because he didn't use it, Mr. Nixon cannot be pictured any longer as the hapless prisoner of past policy. The message from the Kissinger Papers is plain. Just as the responsibility for the early Vietnam involvement and the later build-up may have been, progressively, Dwight D. Eisenhower's and John F. Kennedy's and Lyndon B. Johnson's, what we are now confronted with, for better or worse, is Richard M. Nixon's war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Road to Moscow

The White House released very little substantive information when it announced that Dr. Henry Kissinger on a four-day trip to Moscow had met with Soviet Communist party General-Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and had discussed both the agenda for President Nixon's Moscow visit next month and problems arising from the current fighting in Vietnam.

It is not philanthropy on Moscow's part that made it willing to receive Dr. Kissinger and to firm up the arrangements for receiving President Nixon even while some of the bloodiest fighting in the Vietnam war is in progress. The political utility to President Nixon of a successful visit to Moscow has often been remarked upon. Less often discussed is the fact that the Soviet leaders have their own reasons for wanting the President to visit them and for securing some lessening of Soviet-American tensions.

One major factor is Moscow's pressing need to reassure the Soviet people that it is successfully countering the new relationship between Peking and Washington. For the Soviet public, a Nixon reception in the Soviet Union will help ease the expressed fears of a Sino-American alliance against the Soviet Union, fears raised by the Soviet

press following the announcement last summer of the President's plan to visit Peking.

But beyond the Chinese factor, there is much the Soviet Union wants from the United States directly. More precisely, there is much that the dovish faction in the Kremlin hopes to get from the United States even though the Kremlin hawks have other priorities. Mr. Brezhnev has recently seemed closer to the Moscow doves than he appeared a year or two ago. To the most sensible people in the Soviet leadership, better relations with the United States would help to ease the expensive arms race, to assure a needed supply of feed grain for Soviet livestock and Soviet meat production in the years ahead, to secure more advanced American technology in the computer and other fields, and to enlist American capital in the gargantuan task of developing the rich resources of Siberia just across the Chinese border.

President Nixon has some high cards to play when he visits the Soviet capital; and, related to that visit, it would be surprising if the Kissinger trip to Moscow had not added another chapter to the history of secret diplomacy about Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Fighting in Vietnam

The Americans are worried: the South Vietnamese have fled without fighting on several occasions. The reliance on the South Vietnamese Army resistance to the Communist offensive displayed by the allied high command in Saigon is progressively giving way to pessimism and discouragement. Some units are fighting brilliantly, but others behave much less well. This impression contradicts the distorted image of the evolution of the struggle given by Saigon. A typical example of Vietnamization failure signaled by the Americans is the loss of Hoa An, a

city of 35,000 inhabitants near the coast in the high plateau area. Government troops abandoned the place virtually without fighting simply because bombings were becoming intensive. Some were in such a hurry to scamp that they refused to wait for the arrival of armed helicopters sent to protect their retreat. And the men who still had weapons threw them away to go faster. According to American journalists, among the reasons for the weakness of some South Vietnamese units is the incompetence of their generals and the lack of authority of officers.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

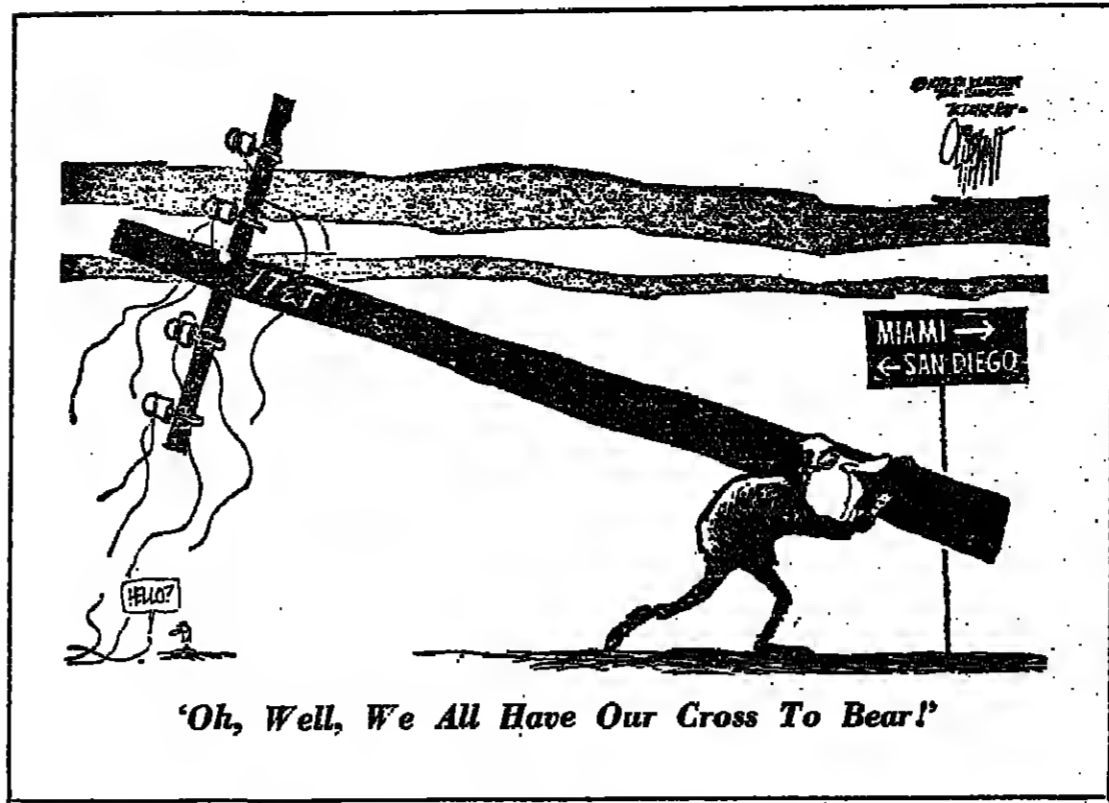
April 27, 1897

PARIS—With the victorious occupation of Larissa by the Sultan's forces, making them masters of the fertile Thessalian plains, the moment has come for Turkey to pause and consider whether by following up her successes on the field of battle she will not destroy the advantages so far secured by the brilliant feats which have alike astonished the world and restored to their pristine splendor the glorious traditions of the Ottoman arms.

Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1922

DUBLIN—A message from Mullingar states that the first skirmish between Free State troops and the Republican forces, or the irregular army as it is known here, took place yesterday afternoon. Shots were exchanged over a lorry containing Free State troops had been attacked in the market square. A battle lasting 15 minutes ensued, the Free State troops being quickly reinforced and taking six Republican prisoners. Other reports of violence still pour in.



The Kissinger Story

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger has got beyond the news. He is like most of the men of power in Washington: He is going to be left to the psychological novelists.

It is easy to criticize the role President Nixon has given Kissinger as principal foreign-policy adviser, negotiator and private spokesman in the White House. But leaving that aside for a moment, it is hard to deny Kissinger's obvious intelligence, unflinching discretion, and ceaseless energy.

His latest secret trip to Moscow, following on his quiet and meticulous preparation of the President's mission to Peking, is only the most dramatic illustration of the confidence and power Nixon has entrusted to him. And it is a tribute to them both that this confidential relationship endures despite Kissinger's insistence on expressing his independent judgments, even when these go against the President's inclinations and decisions.

'Palace Guard'

Just before the White House announced that Kissinger had been conferring for four days with Brezhnev and Gromyko in Moscow, Rep. Morris K. Udall, D. Ariz., made a report to the House Civil Service Committee in which he accused Nixon of building up a "palace guard" of White House advisers who shape national policy without having to answer to either the Congress or the American people.

Well, it is true, and it is hard to deny, as Udall charged, that this growing system of private unaccountable power, protected by "executive privilege," goes against the spirit of separate and equal constitutional powers. Even Kissinger, who grappled with such questions as a professor at Harvard, would agree that this is a valid constitutional question.

But there are human as well as constitutional questions involved here, and given the President's assignment, which would go to somebody else if not Kissinger, Kissinger's performance is beyond anything any other White House aide, from Roosevelt's Hopkins to Kennedy's Bundy or Johnson's Rostow, has been asked to sustain.

To master the details and complexities of the President's agenda in Peking and Moscow, to keep the summit meetings alive while American troops are in Taiwan and American bombers are over North Vietnam, to keep the fundamental differences straight and still find areas for agreement and common interest—all this is hard enough.

But Kissinger has taken on other responsibilities almost as delicate and arduous. Somehow he has managed to keep a narrow line of communication open to the President's critics in the universities, the Congress and the press. He has been loyal to the President, without ignoring or evading the opposition or assuming bad faith on the part of those who oppose the war.

Scolded

And this has not been easy. He has been scolded and vilified by many of his former university colleagues and even by some of his oldest friends in the university community, but he has heard them out. He has tried to get around the constitutional question and the charge that he was both powerful and unavailable by meeting privately with Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee and other members of the Congress and submitting himself to the most searching questions.

Even in the heart of these endless crises over the war and trade and monetary policy in the world, he has found time early in the morning before breakfast or late at night to listen to the passionate anxieties of the world he lived in before he got caught up, almost by accident, in the world of White House power.

And always, as he has said many times since he came to Washington, because he believes it is possible to act in a crisis with a divided country, but it is not possible to lead and get at the heart of the nation's problems without more trust than we have now.

He has been asked many times why he serves an administration whose policies divide the nation, why use all this intelligence and energy for all this pointless misery and death? But, for all his doubts

about the bombing and his yearning for unity, he does not accept the premise and goes on believing in the President's objectives.

So many ugly things have been said about all this and even thrown in his teeth! He loves power, loves all the notoriety and the secret trips in the night, and the opportunity to put thought to action in the Kremlin and the Forbidden City (who wouldn't?), but through it all he has attempted many things most of his colleagues in this administration have avoided, and rescued a certain respect others have been denied.

At the time of the invasion of Cambodia, two of his young men in the White House couldn't take it any longer, and not only resigned but felt that they had to explain to the press why. They stated their case but said they didn't want to be misunderstood. This was not an attack on Kissinger. They were going, but they felt it was important for him to stay and keep placing the options before the President as honestly as he always had.

All this is obviously subject to

argument, beginning with Udall's question about whether even good and intelligent men should be given such power beyond reach of the Congress. But something still has to be said for Kissinger.

How he performs this delicate and dangerous role is a miracle which defies physical and intellectual endurance. He felt confident about the President's visit to Peking because he had been there and probed the quality of Chou En-lai's mind. A couple of weeks ago he was worried about the Moscow trip because he had no feeling about Brezhnev. Now, presumably, he has. But how he goes on at this pace is a mystery, and intelligent and tough as he is, maybe even a danger.

We have a government now of men, not really of laws and accepted procedures. We have an alliance with Chou En-lai but not yet with China. But if this is the way it is to be, it is not Kissinger's fault, and he is a man. He is an instrument of the President, but he has played his role with astonishing courage, patience and skill.

The Theory of Jack Anderson

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—So I said to Jack Anderson, "Mr. Anderson, I'd like to know whether you believe that I have the right to go through your files and to disclose their contents in my newspaper column?" And Jack Anderson said, "No, I don't think you have that right because I am not a public official."

And I said, with that succinctness for which I am famous: "a) The Supreme Court, in its rulings on libel, has pretty much dismissed the distinction between a public official and a public figure; b) there is no question about it that you, Mr. Anderson, are a public figure; indeed c) you are more influential than most public officials—so why, if you are entitled to see the files of Presidents and senators and cabinet ministers, why am I not entitled to see your files?"

To which Mr. Anderson replies—lame, I think—that okay, he'll show me his files, if I'll show him mine. To which I reply, "No, I won't let you see mine, but my position is consistent, because I don't assert the right to see the private files of the President. But yours is inconsistent because you assert the right to see theirs, while denying them the right to see yours."

Conflict of Interest

So it went—so it goes—and it is very difficult indeed to wrest from Mr. Anderson the theory by which he exercises the right fully to disclose and to dwell upon the working papers of government officials. I tried another tack...

Look, I said, I think you are right when you say that there is a conflict of interest as regards

the arrangement whereby the same man who classifies a document as confidential has the sole authority to declassify it, and I grant that that authority is usually exercised in a self-serving way. That is, public officials tend to release documents that make them look good, and suppress documents that make them look bad. Now: Wouldn't you agree that by the same token there is a conflict of interest as regards your publication of secret documents?

I mean, here you are telling us that you would not in fact give out secret documents that come to you if they imperil the national interest. But as a newspaper man and a sensationalist, aren't you naturally inclined to further your interest rather than your country's interest, even as you accuse the politicians of doing?

Well, said Mr. Anderson, he would like it if a perfectly impartial tribunal (by the way, there is no such thing) were in charge of decisions about what should be kept secret and what documents should be declassified.

Okay, I said, but why shouldn't there then be a tribunal that passes on which of the documents that come into your possession should be published by you and which should be kept secret? Surely if a tribunal is appropriate to guard against self-serving tendencies of public officials, a tribunal is equally appropriate to guard against self-serving tendencies of newspapermen?

Well, said Mr. Anderson, if the government agrees to set up such a tribunal, I'd agree to go along. So I said: What is the reason for waiting for the government? Isn't

it an approach towards what is desirable to set up a tribunal to pass on your own disclosures?

Dead end. Mr. Anderson's difficulty, as a theorist, is that he cannot accept the question of public privacy except in terms of evil-doing. Now it is absolutely and obviously and unmistakably clear that public officials are very frequently engaged in such evil activity as hypocrisy, cynicism, dissimulation, the whole bit.

Everybody who is running for President at this very moment is engaging in the kind of rhetoric that I, an undereducated mule would take seriously. But it does not follow from this that a government official is required to send a copy of all his private papers to Jack Anderson, to do with as Anderson sees fit. When he disclosed the minutes of the special White House group that faced the problem of the India-Pakistan war, Anderson justified himself by saying that there was a great discrepancy between what Henry Kissinger had said was official U.S. policy (namely, neutrality), and what the minutes actually disclosed was U.S. policy.

The White House denied the discrepancy, whereupon Mr. Anderson gave out the whole of the minutes. Now these included—as an example—the statement by one U.S. official, talking at the round table of public privacy advocates of the President: "The Department of Agriculture says the price of vegetable oil is weakening and it would help us domestically... to ship oil to India." And, from the Chief of Naval Operations, "The Soviet military ambition in this exercise is to obtain permanent usage of the port of Vladivostok." Both of these expressions are, to put it formally, intimate; and their disclosure has nothing whatever to do with the hypocrisy imputed to Henry Kissinger.

What is the theory of our right to hear such spontaneously expressed opinions?—which would simply not have been expressed in the first place if it were known that they would end up on Jack Anderson's desk. The gentleman, in fact, has no theory of his right to the information. He has, merely, a squatter's right, and is better off forgetting the theory and confining himself to saying: I'll do it as long as I can get away with it. That is a theory of sorts.

PHILADELPHIA—The voters of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania did little to clarify the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination on Tuesday. To every seeming victory and every seeming defeat there clung a qualification. The message to the rest of the nation was as confused as those from the earlier primaries.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, once the frontrunner, ran weakly in the popularity contest in both states. But he appeared likely to win enough delegates in Pennsylvania—perhaps more than any other single candidate—to avoid elimination and press on to the Ohio primary next Tuesday. "We've turned the corner," the Maine senator said as the delegates were tallied here in Philadelphia. "We've leveled off, and were on the way back uphill again."

In a telephone call to his workmen in Boston where the results gave him little cause for cheer, Muskie promised to compete not only in Ohio, but also in Michigan, California, and New York.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota approached a sweep in Massachusetts, where he had trailed badly only a few months ago, but his showing in Pennsylvania was ambiguous. On the one hand, he ran a close race with Muskie for second position, even though he campaigned here for only three days. On the other hand, his support in this state was narrowly based. It was concentrated in the suburbs and near college campuses and trailed off badly in blue-collar and black neighborhoods.

"There's no place where we can see weakness," McGovern said when asked about this problem. He was talking mainly about Massachusetts, where he had concentrated his campaign and where he said he had won "a very spectacular victory tonight."

Humphrey Scores
By carrying the preferential primary in Pennsylvania, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota staked a claim to his first major primary victory in three campaigns for the presidential nomination.

And no one could be said to have gained much momentum. Peter J. Cameli, chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee, which backed Muskie and apparently elected a large number of Muskie-pledged delegates, summed up the situation when he commented:

"This is a 23-inning ball game. We're only in the sixth inning. There have been a couple of home runs and a few men on first base. But you couldn't call it the end of the game."

There are 23 Democratic primaries on the schedule. The next major tests come in Ohio and Indiana next Tuesday. Humphrey is the favorite in Ohio, where he faces Muskie, McGovern and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who is ranked about even with Wallace in Indiana.

A planeload of McGovern workers, headed by J. Joseph Grandiniano, who managed the South Dakota campaign in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts, left Boston Tuesday night for Columbus, Ohio. And the senator sent to 3,500 financial backers an appeal for more funds for his campaign in Ohio.

"If we can win in Ohio next Tuesday the nomination is ours," McGovern said. "Add up all you have previously sent, then, rush an equal amount to McGovern for President, Columbus, Ohio. If you cannot afford the donation, indicate it as a loan and I will personally see that you are repaid."

A group of Muskie's principal advisers huddled all afternoon Tuesday in Philadelphia and came to the conclusion that if he lost both popularity and delegate races in both states by substantial margins, he should return to Washington and sit out the other primaries, hoping that he could still emerge as the nominee if the convention went into a deadlock. They did not present their conclusions to Muskie, however, and the results—as well as Muskie's strong pledges of a continuing campaign—appear to have rendered their deliberations moot.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



WITH A FLICK OF THE FIN—The mainland China table tennis team was all smiles while watching teammate Cheng Hui-ying in a volley with Flipper the Dolphin at Marineland in Palos Verdes, California.

Atmosphere Is Called Cordial As Indians, Pakistanis Meet

MURREE, Pakistan, April 26 (Reuters).—Negotiations to work out details of an Indian-Pakistani summit meeting began today at this hill station near the frontier of disputed Kashmir.

The atmosphere at the first two-hour session was cordial, according to a Pakistani spokesman.

Israelis Ease Gaza Travel

TEL AVIV, April 26 (UPI).—Regulations making it possible for residents of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip to travel into Israel without special permits will take effect Sunday, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday.

Mr. Dayan said the government took the decision at the behest of the military authorities in the strip following the recent drop in guerrilla activity there.

Austrian, Eban Confer

JERUSALEM, April 26 (Reuters).—Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger today discussed bilateral relations and the Middle East situation with his Israeli counterpart, Abba Eban.

Well-informed sources indicated that the Indians want to discuss the whole spectrum of relations between the two countries while the Pakistanis prefer to concentrate on specific subjects.

According to the timetable set down before the two sides met, it should take no more than 13 hours of negotiation to fix a date and place for the meeting between President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Premier Indira Gandhi and to decide what they will discuss.

The first day of negotiations was split into two sessions—two hours in the morning followed by a working lunch and another meeting tonight.

In New Delhi, Foreign Minister Swaran Singh disclosed that the Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Abul Kalam, was flying there for consultations.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Singh reiterated that Bangladesh—formerly East Pakistan—must be a party to any Indian-Pakistani settlement.

'Secret Ads' On French TV Under Fire

Long-Awaited Study Released by Senate

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, April 26 (UPI).—The French Senate's long-awaited exposure of "secret advertising" on television was punctuated today by some secret advertising telecast from the very room where the Senate was giving its report.

This slight contretemps lightened the unveiling of a 236-page study in which the Senate, the maverick of French politics, accused the state-run networks of various forms of kickbacks and bribery—characterized variously as "immoral, venal, deceitful, hateful and prevaricating."

The report produced despite what centrist Sen. André Diligent called the government's "bad humor"—tended to show that through various behind-the-scenes manipulations a state-run advertising agency has been promoting secret advertising for its customers.

"Pure corruption," said Mr. Diligent.

The secret advertising's description included allusions to mustard pots and wine bottles shown on kitchen tables, ski brand names, cameramen's focus-

The report, which has been in preparation for several months, has once again thrust the Senate, France's off-forgotten upper house, onto center stage.

President Georges Pompidou has disapproved of the special commissions set up by the senators, and during his last meeting with the Senate he told them that they were infringing on executive prerogative. Under the French system, he said, which is "half-presidential, half-parliamentary," the Senate "could not play the same role that it plays in the United States."

None of this has slowed down the senators. Today's report, however, with its direct accusations, is expected to be received coolly by the government.

The senators charged that these TV practices had been going on for years, even before paid advertising was introduced on television in 1969. Not only did special products get special treatment, which, the report said, represented "embezzlement of public funds," but other unhealthy practices were allowed, such as free plane rides.

It also mentioned payments to advertising agencies which helped organize television drives for such things as aid to Biafra, handicapped children and medical research. The agencies' fees were based on how much money the campaign raised.

The report listed plenty of names of various people connected with the secret advertising, and already some of them have denounced the senators for intruding into something that is allegedly none of their business.

Following the press conference a television reporter asked if the senators realized that a mineral water bottle with a very visible label had been on display to cameras throughout the proceedings.

"It is an inevitable incident," responded Sen. Henri Callavet, admitting the point. "Not everything can be hidden... but such things should not be organized, cultivated. It is that that we are opposing."

China Will Lend Malta £17 Million Repayable by '94

VALLETTA, April 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff announced in Malta's House of Representatives tonight that China has agreed to provide interest-free loan of £17 million in the six years between May 1 of this year and April 30, 1978.

The loan has no conditions attached to it, Mr. Mintoff declared. He said that £15,237,000 would be in the form of development projects provided by the Chinese government, including the necessary equipment and technical assistance. The remaining £1,693,000 would be cash provided during 1972, he said.

Mr. Mintoff said that Malta will repay the loan with commodities exported to China. The government will pay between May 1, 1984, and April 30, 1984, one-tenth of the amount each year, he said.

Italy Restricts Sale Of Amphetamine Pills

ROME, April 26 (Reuters).—Italy has banned the sale of amphetamines or "pep pills" except on a doctor's prescription and made the illegal handling of them a punishable offense in the same way as for addictive drugs.

Offenders can be jailed for a minimum of two years and foreign suspects risk about 10 months in jail awaiting trial since they are not eligible for bail.

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To Prove Party's Fairness Italian Communists Point With Pride to 'Red' Bologna

By Paul Hofmann

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 26 (UPI).—Anti-Communist orators in election rallies in the medieval piazza of this city talk a lot about Czechoslovakia these days. And Communist campaigners all over Italy talk a lot about Bologna, which is governed by Communists.

Interpretation of Dubcek is the name of a play at the Duse Theater here. The play, by Luigi Preti, former finance minister and a militantly anti-Communist Social Democrat, retraces the rise and fall of the liberal secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, Alexander Dubcek.

The play's message: Don't believe that Communism has a human face, even in Bologna.

At the same time, Communist candidates in Rome, Naples, Palermo and many other places throughout the country are telling their audiences: "Compare the mess in your city with popular government in Bologna—Red Bologna has better schools, a more equitable municipal tax system, more parks and cleaner streets than any other center in Italy."

Hard to Dispute
It is hard to dispute these claims. This prosperous regional capital of 500,000 inhabitants, the largest Communist-governed community in Western Europe, is the No. 1 project of what might be called the model-cities program of the Italian Communist party.

Now, at the height of the campaign for the general elections on May 7 and 8, Bologna's vaunted tidiness has suffered somewhat—huge signs span the streets and the flood of posters and handbills threatens to submerge the city.

But even the casual visitor is struck by the civic pride of the Bolognese and by the city's achievements in preserving the historical center with a care for beautiful old buildings and surroundings, a program rarely matched elsewhere in Italy.

Communist Bulwark
This city and the surrounding region of Emilia-Romagna have been a bulwark of Communism since the end of World War II. Communists point to Bologna as the leading success story of what they consider their party's broad-minded, level-headed administrative efficiency.

"In Bologna and Emilia," says Renato Zangheri, the mayor and a professor at the city's 800-year-old university, "we Communists have proved that we know how to govern democratically, respecting the autonomy of all political and social forces."

Indeed, the Communist city government has tried for several years to involve its opponents and moderates in municipal affairs. It tries to rule by consensus rather than seek confrontations. This soft-line style of Bolognese Communism has recently reaped some successes.

City hall is consulting property owners and businessmen, many of them non-Communist, on a new overall plan for Bologna's growth. The plan calls for limiting the population to 600,000. It had been predicted that by the year 2000, Bologna would be an industrial center of more than a million people. The plan includes measures to curb the influx of unskilled labor from the countryside and the far south.

Basic Agreement
Bologna's Communist planners say that they want to maintain the city's "human character" and protect the environment. Many

non-Communists are in fundamental agreement.

The local Communist apparatus, sensing that an increasing number of people are fed up with the violence and near-anarchy of the last few years, insists that it has the best guarantee of law and order.

The party here has been particularly tough in the last few weeks with leftist extremists who tried to break up neo-Fascist campaign rallies. Neo-Fascists are not exactly welcomed here, but they may hold their rallies in Bologna, as may any other party.

FREE TO RUN—Pino Rauti, a neo-Fascist candidate for the Italian parliament, is shown hugging his wife on arrival in Rome Tuesday after being released from jail "for lack of evidence" to prosecute him on bombing charges. His release will allow him to run for office.

Last week, police gave Mr. Rauti a Sunday midnight deadline to leave Italy. But he stayed on in Rome. He, his mother and two sisters had lived here for 10 years.

Two candidates killed in Italian car crash
AOSTA, Italy, April 26 (AP).—Two candidates for parliament were killed near here Monday night in an automobile accident. They were on their way home from a campaign tour.

They were Germano Ollivetti, 56, who was campaigning for reelection to the Chamber of Deputies, and Oreste Marozzi, 57, a lawyer seeking his first term. Police said that Mr. Ollivetti's control of the car on a mountain curve.



FREE TO RUN—Pino Rauti, a neo-Fascist candidate for the Italian parliament, is shown hugging his wife on arrival in Rome Tuesday after being released from jail "for lack of evidence" to prosecute him on bombing charges. His release will allow him to run for office.

Swedish Actor, Marxist Militant, Ousted by Italy

ROME, April 26 (AP).—Police today seized Swedish actor Lou Castel and put him on an airplane for Stockholm on an expulsion order which the 28-year-old Marxist militant had defied for three days.

They drove him to the runway, right up to the plane, and shoved him up the gangway. Mr. Castel turned round and clenched his fist in a Marxist salute. Police prevented newsmen from asking him questions.

Police said Mr. Castel—whose real name is Ulf Quarzell—was being expelled on the grounds that he has no work.

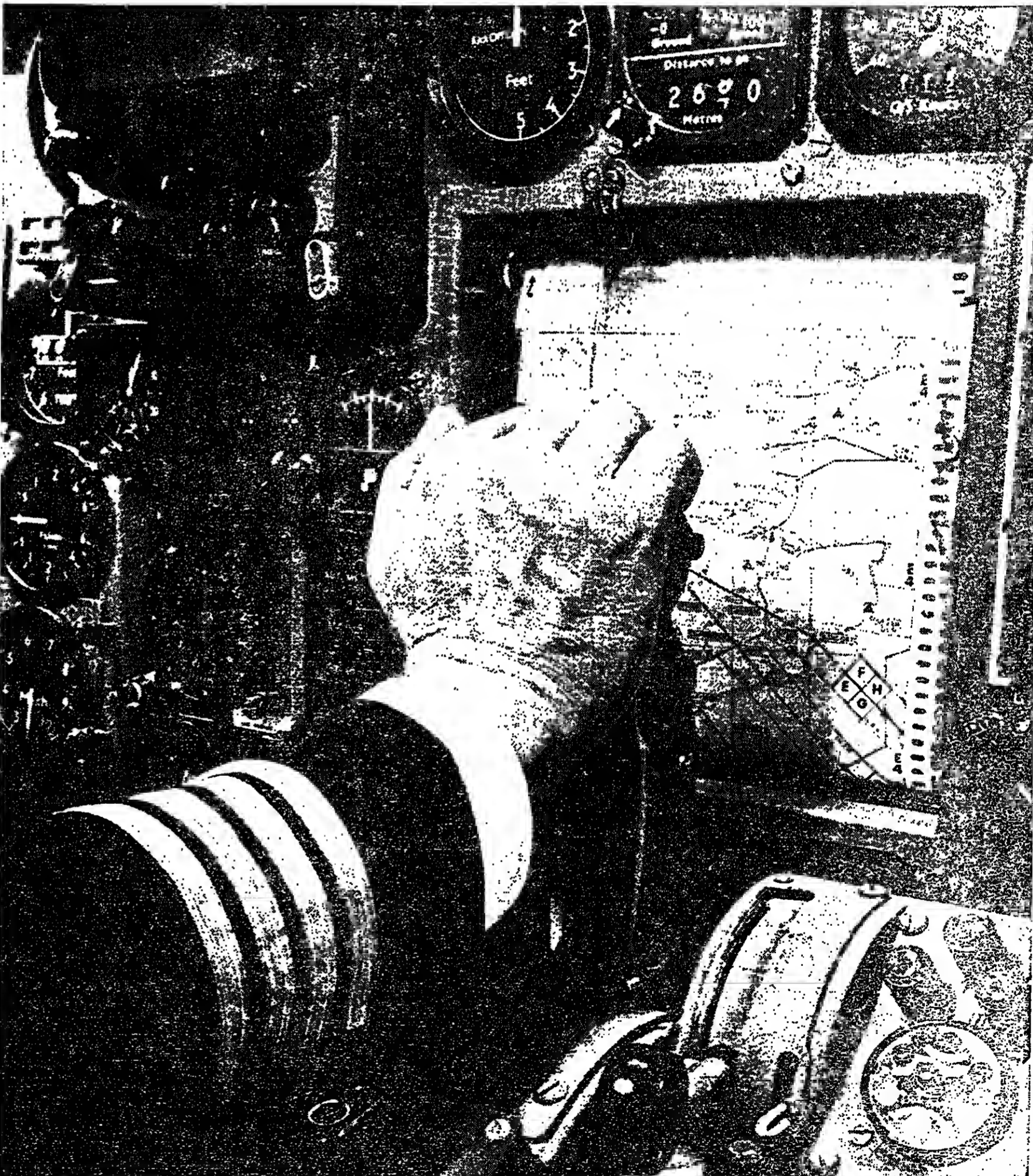
The actor said, however, that he had submitted a contract from a Rome producer for work in a film to be started soon. He has had leading roles in a dozen films.

Last week, police gave Mr. Castel a Sunday midnight deadline to leave Italy. But he stayed on in Rome. He, his mother and two sisters had lived here for 10 years.

2 Candidates Killed In Italian Car Crash

AOSTA, Italy, April 26 (AP).—Two candidates for parliament were killed near here Monday night in an automobile accident. They were on their way home from a campaign tour.

They were Germano Ollivetti, 56, who was campaigning for reelection to the Chamber of Deputies, and Oreste Marozzi, 57, a lawyer seeking his first term. Police said that Mr. Ollivetti's control of the car on a mountain curve.



In the Trident cockpit alone, there are 164 checks to be made.

"All checks completed; commencing take-off."

Taking off. Landing. And, in between, keeping the plane on an even course. That, you might think, more or less sums up a Captain's job.

Not by a long way. Even before boarding, the Captain is responsible for some 40 exterior checks. Once in the cockpit, another 164.

Meanwhile, each member of the cabin crew has been going through a checklist. When they've all finished—they

report to the Captain.

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DINING OUT

Five Small Houses
On a Stockholm Street

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI).—The Python block (all Swedish city blocks have official names) in Stockholm's Old Town has a long tradition as a good place to dine and drink. It is known that the Widow Lindberg operated a speakeasy in one of the tiny houses in 1894. Competing for her clientele of sailors and stevedores was an anonymous groom from the nearby royal stables, who ran an equally unlicensed place a few doors away. In 1740, a vintner named Langström opened the respectable and legal

"Three Princes" and it appears to have stayed in business well into the 19th century. Then, in the late 1860s, explorers from a Swedish restaurant consortium set out spelunking in the barrel vaults under the Python block. The cellars of the Old Town are like the catacombs of Rome or the sewers of Paris—no one ever knows where the maze ends.

The surveyors found piles of firewood and coal, rusted bicycles and empty bottles along with fine, centuries-old masonry. They also found labyrinthine premises under five little houses along the Nygränd side of the block, an excellent setting for a first-class restaurant. The municipal board of health agreed and a team of architects, interior designers, carpenters and bricklayers went to work. In 1869, the restaurant Fem Sma Hus (Five Little Houses) opened. That was a great year for Swedish diners.

The food is excellent, the service good. The wine list is sophisticated. The prices are fairly high.

Starters
Fem Sma Hus offers a fascinating setting in which to enjoy, say, whitefish roe with chopped red onion and lemon and crisp,

thin North Country bread; followed by a consommé trois filets (thin, shredded beef tongue, truffles and mushrooms). Then, having finished the introductory courses, one goes on to the likes of *œuf de tortue*, *Provençal* or a *turbot à la maitre d'hôtel* with deep-fried parsley.

A meal like that may be wound up with, for example, green figs in brandy with ice cream and whipped cream on top.

The standard menu is quadrilingual—Swedish, English, French and German—and presented in book form between sturdy brown cardboard covers. The carte du jour, however, and the specialty of the day, are in Swedish only. The table captain seems to be multilingual.

The Five Small Houses in Stockholm's Python block.

The menu cards, incidentally, describe the individual dishes to a point where one can actually talk about a mini-cookbook. In addition there are short essays on the excellence of copper pots and pans and the techniques of grilling over charcoal embers.

The wines are good, as usual in Sweden, where the state liquor monopoly—the biggest single customer to French and German wine producers—is able to keep buying prices to a minimum. (The government makes up for it with its taxes on fermented and distilled liquids.)

The motto of Fem Sma Hus, printed on the cover of the menu book, is an 1826 aphorism by Bril-Savarin: "La découverte d'un

mets nouveau fait plus pour le bonheur du genre humain que la découverte d'une étoile (the discovery of a new dish contributes more to the happiness of mankind than the discovery of a star).

The only problem at Fem Sma Hus is how to find your way out after dinner. There are 600 square meters of vaulted masonry to negotiate from the innermost room, turning right here and left there, down some stairs and up others, past an English suit-of-armor and a French ship's wheel. It can be done though, with confidence, concentration and a Boy Scout compass.

(Fem Sma Hus, Nygränd 10, Stockholm, Telephone 10 87 75 (Reservation definitely recommended), a fine meal: \$12 to \$20.)

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Shape of Things to Come at Paris Hotels

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, April 26 (UPI).—The Méridien at the Porte Maillot has just opened, adding 1,053 hotel rooms to bed-hungry Paris. Owned by a subsidiary of Air France, the nine-story hotel is the largest in the country and according to a spokesman for the chain, it is the largest on the Continent.

The French to describe their progress are fond of a phrase, *la France bouge* (France is moving). The Méridien is an example not only of France on the move, but the world. The hotel primarily is geared for businessmen and groups.

Big business has its choice of 10 air-conditioned conference rooms where decisions can be accented to accommodate 30 to 800 persons, depending on requirements. There are loudspeakers every five meters and a permanent system installed in the flooring which allows for simultaneous translations in six languages.

Constantly on tap is a pool of trilingual secretaries and stenographers. Stock market reports and news ticker machines are available for the client who must be up-to-the-minute.

Television can be controlled from the bedside and an inside channel projects the films shown on Air France planes. Room service runs around the clock and it is possible to have a hot meal at 4 a.m. The rooms are small and anonymous but the closest space is adequate and the mattresses are good.

The telephone system, bane of every Parisian, promises to be as much as any traveling tycoon can hope for. There are 32 lines and direct dialing from every bedroom. A flashing light on the phone indicates a message. A carpool of the oote in your box is slipped under your door. If you outline your trail to the operator, she will make every effort to locate you in any of the far-flung reaches of the hotel. Nobody can deny the advantages of good message service.

It is assumed that group travelers wish they were individual travelers. A special courtyard has been designed for the arrival of buses and special elevators exist for whisking a mass load of luggage out of sight. Separate counters have been set up for group registrations and the paying of bills.

Welcome Drink
This is a blessing for the lone wolf who certainly doesn't want to queue up behind a pack of 200. Furthermore, the management hopes that group travelers by the time they hit the lobby will feel as individual as anybody else. By that time, the single standard has been re-established and everybody is treated to a welcome drink... champagne or fruit juice.

To inject a note of personality, the Méridien chose concierges who have worked at the George V and the Plaza-Athénée. Manager Pierre Monnet is supplying every room with a brochure indicating the sights to be seen in the vicinity of the Neuilly-Vincennes line and a complimentary metro ticket to encourage you to get out into Paris.

A lot of Paris shopping has been brought into the hotel, including such attractions as a boutique of Pierre Balmain, a hairdressing branch of Jacques Dessange, leather goods by Cassegrain, a boutique of Printemps, an Hachette bookstore, an Avis car rental agency, etc. The shopping arcade is a deluxe, avant-garde version of the style pioneered by Le Drug Store.

The hotel has five restaurants, all serviced by a mammoth, modern central kitchen. The restaurant range from classic French to Japanese. The latter is a bow to the increasing numbers of Japanese businessmen.

The Méridien is not Elliot Paul's Paris, but it certainly represents the shape of things to come. And the access to the airports is easy.

Hôtel Méridien, 81 Blvd. Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Paris 17. Tel: 758-12-30. Telex 75231.

Theater: Behind Warsaw Academy's Trip to Washington

WARSAW, April 26 (NYT).—The Warsaw State Theater Academy, the first foreign student group to participate in the American College Theater Festival, has presented a program including excerpts from a play by Stanislaw Mrozek at the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington.

The play, "Tango," successfully displayed in most West European capitals as well as in the United States, has been banned from the Polish stage since the playwright's self-exile in 1968 following the March student riots. It has not been published either.

Excerpts from Mr. Mrozek's "Tango," along with excerpts of works of other prominent Polish playwrights, make up a production called "Akty" (Acts).

which was performed at the Kennedy Center from April 20 to 25. The first "Akty," which contains not only work by Mr. Mrozek but that of another émigré writer, Witold Gombrowicz, who died in France in 1969 and whose work is expected to be published here for the first time since 1958, was allowed to be performed abroad was seen by observers here as a sign of a thaw in Poland's cultural life.

In addition, since Edward Giersek, the Communist party leader, came to power in December, 1970, the new leadership has made it known unofficially that Mr. Mrozek would be welcomed back in Poland, informed sources said. His complete works are scheduled to be published by the state literary house later this year.

A Collage

Describing "Akty" as a collage, an academy official said that the work is a play which represents the trends of contemporary Polish theater—although it is a trend which has not received particular exposure dealing with the role of the fallen liberal.

"Akty" was produced by the leading Krakow director Jerzy Jarocki. It explores the problems of an individual's world view pit-

ted against the demands of tradition and society. The four acts revolve around the common theme of commitment to one's self, to ideals or to a prevailing order. It constitutes a form of final examination for the academy's graduating class and was shown to a limited audience in Warsaw.

Jerusalem Opens \$3-Million Theater

JERUSALEM, April 26 (NYT).—Jerusalem shed its reputation as a cultural backwater last night, with a Comédie Française gala to open the lavish, \$3-million Jerusalem Theater.

In the presence of Mayor Teddy Kollek, former French minister Louis Joxe and a throng of diplomats and dignitaries from France and Israel, the performance of Marivaux's "Les Fausses Confidences" launched one of the most ambitious and controversial cultural establishments of the country.

"We have no theater in Paris to compare with this," said Pierre Dujardin, general administrator of the Comédie Française, after the performance. "Nor does London—only New York can match the technical facilities and impressive

theatrical architecture of this Jerusalem theater." For decades, Jerusalem has languished culturally as a provincial poor cousin to the richer and more dynamic Israeli center of Tel Aviv. With the enlargement and unification of the city in the six-day war five years ago, Teddy Kollek saw the way open to attract cultural investments and attention that had long passed Jerusalem by.

The prime mover in the theater project was Miles M. Sherover, a retired publicity-shy Venezuelan steel magnate who donated one-third of the theater's cost and has constantly pressed Mr. Kollek and other city authorities to avoid cost-cutting shortcuts that could cheapen the high standard of the theater's design and furnishings.

People were admitted by invitation only. In addition to Mr. Mrozek's "Tango" and Mr. Gombrowicz's "Shub" (The Marriage), "Akty" includes parts of Stanislaw Witkiewicz's "Matka" (The Mother) and Stanislaw Wyspianski's "Wesele" (The Wedding).

Nobody knows how much of the educational time, which covers natural sciences, humanities, foreign languages and some in-service training for teachers, is actually used in the schools, but the feeling is that it is far too little.

Television itself is commonplace everywhere in Eastern Europe, and families have long been in the habit of gathering around their sets for an American cowboy film, or (in the case of Yugoslavia) "Peyton Place." Educational application, though, has been slower in coming.

But the trend, says Mrs. Djanjesic, is "toward a new strategy of education in which television is integrated into the curriculum. The textbook and chalkboard are still a part of education, and the training colleges haven't trained teachers in the new technology."

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

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Japan Sees Its Reserves On Decline

Expects Drop in April Of Up to \$200 Million

TOKYO, April 26 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese Finance Ministry expects the country's official reserves of convertible currencies, gold and special drawing rights to show a decline of between \$100 million and \$200 million at the end of April from the \$165.6 billion total recorded at the end of March.

This was disclosed by the ministry today at a meeting of the international finance problems committee, an advisory body composed of bankers, businessmen and economists. Japanese and U.S. officials said the ministry officials confirmed the reports as being generally accurate.

In Flow Offset

The reports said that although another substantial current account balance of payments surplus is expected in April, the ministry expects this inflow of dollars to be offset by the following developments:

• The Bank of Japan has deposited about \$200 million with commercial banks to help them repay overseas indebtedness.

• The central bank has sold an additional \$200 million to commercial banks in line with a recent expansion of preferential import financing.

• Bank of Japan intervention in the Tokyo foreign exchange market in April has been infrequent because special export loans extended to small business in December have been falling due, creating a demand for dollars.

• The central bank bought an unspecified amount of medium and long-term U.S. bonds in April in line with the ministry's plan to increase the yield on dollars held by the government. Bonds with a maturity of over one year do not count in a country's official reserves under international accounting conventions.

A BHI Critical
Members of the committee were reported to have been somewhat critical of the government moves regarding Japan's reserves, saying that greater efforts should be made to correct the basic cause of excessive dollar inflows: the country's continuing huge trade surplus.

Japanese businessmen have recently criticized government measures to reduce the apparent size of the official reserves as counter-productive in some respects. For instance, they argued, large Japanese loans to the World Bank this year and last year have been an indirect stimulant to Japanese exports, as a good part of these funds is used by the recipient countries to buy Japanese equipment.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
EUR. (per \$1)	2.5106-09	2.5133
Belg. fr. (100)	44.119-20	44.12-15
Deutsche mark	3.1780-85	3.1765-70
French franc	6.5590-95	6.5575-80
Italian lire	207.00-05	207.00-05
Sw. krona	4.8775-78	4.8775-78
Sw. krona	5.0340-45	5.0340-45
Yen	3.2187-97	3.2079-78
Yen	4.20	4.20
Yen	584.0-585.0	584.0-585.0
Yen	64.580-85	64.50-54
Yen	21.128-140	21.128-145
Yen	4.7897-11	4.7897-11
Yen	3.8520-20	3.8520-20
Yen	303.95	304.45

(a) Free. (b) Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Ruling Irks Brown Boveri

Brown Boveri says it will contest "with every means available" a ruling by the U.S. Tariff Commission that the Swiss equipment manufacturer illegally dumped high-power transformers on the U.S. market. The ruling announced last week against Brown Boveri and other European and Japanese manufacturers resulted from a complaint filed in March 1970 by Westinghouse Electric Corp. Brown Boveri says the manner in which the commission's investigation was conducted and its interpretation of anti-dumping legislation convinced it that it had been accused "unjustly" of unfair price practices. The company adds it will contest any attempt to have a dumping duty imposed on its imports.

ENI Oil Output Halted in Libya

Oil production at Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi's Libyan concession has been completely halted following the Libyan government's ban on exports pending an agreement on crude prices, informed sources report. ENI began production last month at an initial rate of 100,000 barrels daily and expected to reach 300,000 barrels daily by the end of 1972.

GE Wins U.K. Trademark Fight

General Electric Co. (GE), of the United States, has won its appeal to the House of Lords against a court decision that its trademark should be removed from Britain's trademark register. The removal had been sought by General Electric Co. (GEC), which contended that the GE trademark would be confused with its own. The Lords held that while the court was correct in finding that the GE and the GEC trademarks were likely to be confused, the relevant question is whether the

likelihood of confusion was caused by a blameworthy act of GE, and found no such act involved.

U.S.-Make Car Sales Advance

U.S.-made car sales advanced 23.9 percent on a daily selling rate basis in mid-April. The jump more than offset a sales decline in the early April period and put sales for the first two-thirds of the month 2.1 percent ahead of a year earlier. Auto makers said their dealers sold a total of 263,323 cars in mid-April, up from 188,953 in the period a year before. Sales from April 1 to April 20 totaled 460,043, compared with 450,626 last year.

SAAB-Scania Reported in Iraq Deal

SAAB-Scania has signed a cooperation agreement with Iraq to supply a truck and bus assembly plant, Swedish press reports say. The agreement, which will run for 10 years, calls for Scania to deliver parts for truck and bus chassis. Assembly and selling will be handled by Iraq. The first assembled truck will reportedly be delivered by Oct. 1, and an estimated 500 vehicles will be produced during the first year.

Matsushita Develops Printer Device

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says it has developed a device designed to print-out information displayed on cathode ray tube displays used in conjunction with computers. The device, which uses electro-photosensitive paper, will make a print in about four seconds at an operating cost of about 5 yen a copy, the company says. Matsushita has not announced a price or a date at which the new printer will be commercially available, but it indicates it will probably cost less than comparable machines.

New EEC System May Multiply Credit

ZURICH, April 26 (AP-DJ)—

The decision of the European Economic Community and its future members to limit fluctuations among their currencies is likely to weaken an already tenuous control over the money supplies inside Europe, some observers suggest.

There is already evidence that uncontrolled expansion of the Eurodollar market in the past few years contributed to the rise in European business activity, inflation and stock prices.

Some analysts predict more of

the same will occur under the new EEC currency arrangements, though the culprit this time might be the deutsche mark or sterling, and not the dollar.

Basically, what the European nations have done is to put their currencies on a similar basis to the dollar. The currencies will be used for intervention in foreign exchange markets; some perhaps more than others will be held as central bank reserves, thus serving the function of a reserve currency.

Some observers believe the

system will promote the use of European currencies in the same way as Eurodollars, broadening the possibility of a multiplication of credit by the international banking system.

In any given country, a Euro-currency loan simply represents lending in a foreign currency. One reason for believing that such loans will proliferate among the various EEC currencies is that the foreign exchange risk will be less.

Another reason is that in order for European banks to take advantage of the arbitrage possibilities of the new system, they must maintain balances in each currency they deal in, which would also permit them to lend the balances in the form of Euroloans.

A third reason is that so many banks have already been specializing in Eurodollar loans that using other currencies will not involve much change.

Kearns' View On Yen Called Not Official

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP-DJ)—High-level U.S. Treasury officials said today the prediction by Export-Import Bank president Henry Kearns Monday that there will be another upward revaluation of the Japanese yen represented his "personal" view, and is not the position of the government. The New York Times reported today.

According to The Times, officials declined to speak on the record or to make a formal statement concerning Mr. Kearns' comments. But The Times said "it was plain that Mr. Kearns' statement was unwelcome in the Treasury and did not reflect the view of the nation's monetary authorities."

Trade Surplus Drops in March In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 26 (AP-DJ)—West Germany had a March trade surplus of 1.88 billion deutsche marks, down from 1.76 billion DM in February and from 1.896 billion DM in March, 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first quarter of 1972, the West German trade surplus amounted to 4.508 billion DM, up from 3.662 billion in the 1971 period.

On the basis of preliminary returns in services and transfer balances, the current account position in the payment balance showed a surplus of 200 million DM compared with a surplus of 400 million marks in February and a 900 million DM surplus in March, 1971, the office said.

On the same basis, the first-quarter current accounts balance showed a surplus of 300 million marks, down from 700 million marks in like 1971.

March exports totaled 12,924 billion DM, up from 11,894 billion marks in February and 12,896 billion marks in March, 1971. Imports totaled 11,244 billion DM, compared with 10,134 billion in February and 11 billion DM in the like month a year ago.

First quarter exports were 36.2 billion DM, up from 35.1 billion in the like 1971 period, while imports rose to 30.7 billion marks from 28.5 billion in the 1971 first quarter, the office reported.

Pechiney Reports '71 Group Profit

PARIS, April 26 (Reuters)—Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann said today it proposes to pay a total dividend of 17 francs for 1971, unchanged from the previous year, after taking into account the share exchange parity of Cie. Pechiney and Ugine Kuhlmann shares to form the new holding company.

The company said group net profit for 1971 was 283 million francs after depreciation of 308 million, compared with consolidated figures for the two founder companies of 349 million francs and 331 million francs in 1970.

Estimated turnover for 1971 was slightly less than 14 billion francs, a decrease of about 3 percent on 1970.

Peugeot Profit Up
Meanwhile, the Peugeot group said today its profits rose 10.8 percent last year, to 73.7 million francs from 66.5 million francs in 1970.

U.S. 'Leading' Index Rises .9% in March

February Gain Revised Upward to Show .7%

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The government's list of leading economic indicators showed a strong gain last month, pointing the way to continued economic expansion, the Commerce Department said today.

A department composite index of leading indicators, which tend to precede how the economy will fare in the future, increased by 0.9 percent in March, up from the upward-revised February advance of 0.7 percent.

Harold C. Fesser, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the index has increased an average of about 1 percent per month in the last six months. It is "a clear signal that economic expansion will continue," he said.

Of the eight indicators available for March, five improved and three declined.

Improving were industrial material prices, stock prices, new factory orders for durable goods, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and the ratio of prices to unit labor costs.

Mr. Fesser noted that the index, which moved to 136.1 percent of the 1967 average, has failed to gain only once in the past 17 months.

Economists say the indicators usually go up and down ahead of a movement in the economy, but the index is not regarded as the most reliable measure of economic trends.

The indicators declining in March were initial claims for unemployment insurance, the average work week, and building permits.

Company Reports

Amslar
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 155.91 155.1
Profits (millions)... 2.43 3.53
Per Share 0.43 0.87

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 512.83 493.1
Profits (millions)... 11.77 14.7
Per Share 2.62 3.51

Anheuser-Busch
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 224.6 206.4
Profits (millions)... 17.5 15.5
Per Share 0.33 0.33

AMF
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 151.9 151.9
Profits (millions)... 13.8 10.5
Per Share 0.74 0.57

Combustion Engineering
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 225.3 203.3
Profits (millions)... 7.99 7.17
Per Share 0.77 0.70

Continental Oil
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 655.2 679.0
Profits (millions)... 42.6 38.5
Per Share 0.85 0.77

Colgate-Palmolive
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 383.4 321.4
Profits (millions)... 8.27 8.36
Per Share 0.64 0.57

FMC
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 358.41 319.75
Profits (millions)... 16.34 12.88
Per Share 0.49 0.38

Ford Motor
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 4,300.0 3,900.0
Profits (millions)... 232.0 169.0
Per Share 2.44 1.57

Georgia Pacific
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 407.9 312.5
Profits (millions)... 26.2 20.3
Per Share 0.50 0.38

Inland Steel
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 341.4 327.7
Profits (millions)... 17.61 15.59
Per Share 0.92 0.81

International Steel
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 187.2 167.1
Profits (millions)... 14.85 12.26
Per Share (Diluted) 0.85 0.69

Leas Sieglar
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 141.35 127.5
Profits (millions)... 3.21 1.93
Per Share 0.15 0.01

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 402.84 374.69
Profits (millions)... 7.77 9.13
Per Share 0.30 0.41

Martin Marietta
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 223.1 202.8
Profits (millions)... 5.29 5.08
Per Share 0.25 0.22

National Steel
1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 397.5 390.0
Profits (millions)... 14.28 12.72
Per Share 0.30 0.28

Revised
Revenue (millions)... 1,381.9 1,221.5
Profits (millions)... 28.39 23.48
Per Share 2.18 1.82

Prices Firm Slightly on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT)—Stock prices steadied somewhat today, following two days of broad setbacks on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow-Jones industrial average edged up 0.45 to 946.84.

The partial recovery came on the heels of two sessions that saw 1,000 or more declining issues, while the aggregate drop in the Dow came to more than 17. The deteriorating military situation in Vietnam was cited as a leading cause for the setback in stock prices.

As a result, a sort of "waiting-for-Nixon" atmosphere dominated trading today as volume held to a moderate pace of 17.71 million shares. There was conjecture as to what President Nixon would say in his televised report to the nation on Vietnam tonight.

Indicative of the market's weakened technical position was

Investors Await Nixon's Address

The reading of 19 yearly highs and 104 lows. There were 97 highs and 93 lows just one week ago.

Polaroid was the Cinderella stock of the market, shooting up 7 1/4 to 131 in active trading, after dropping 2 1/4 yesterday. Newspaper accounts of the new "system of color photography" demonstrated at Polaroid's annual meeting apparently caught the imagination of investors.

With the new camera, the photographer can take five finished pictures in less than 10 seconds.

Eastman Kodak rose 1 3/4 to 116 1/2, erasing its loss yesterday. Kodak plans to introduce a new instant film for use in Polaroid cameras and is also making "solid progress toward an

in-camera processing system" of its own.

Alaska Interstate, plummeting 3 3/4 to 46 3/8, ranked both as the volume leader and as the market's biggest percentage loser. Its drop was touched off by the company's announcement that merger talks have ended with Virginia International Co. Last week, the stock ran up 8 5/8, fueled by the merger discussion and hopes for the trans-Alaskan pipeline.

Tandy fell 1 1/2 to 43 1/4 on the active list, after showing a gain in 8-month profits to \$1.20 a share from \$1.10 a year ago. Federal National Mortgage, also on the active roster, rose 1 1/2 to 23. The stock is a current recommendation of Burnham & Co.

U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 30 5/8. This was in response to sharply lower profits issued after the close of trading yesterday. "Big Steel" held at a record price of 108 7/8 in 1969.

Texas Instruments, one of the new highs, rose 3 to 152 1/2. It climbed 8 last week after showing improved quarterly profits.

Meanwhile, once again the American Stock Exchange index slid downward, and dropped to 37.97, down 0.05. However, in the OTC market the NASDAQ index gained 0.11 to close at 139.23 in what brokers called "moderate trading."

U.S. to Help U.K. Repay IMF Loan

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP-DJ)—U.S. Treasury Department Secretary Paul Volcker said today he is hopeful that arrangements can be completed "within the next few days" for a British government loan repayment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Volcker indicated that the United States is considering a currency drawing from the IMF to facilitate the repayment of about \$1 billion in British borrowings.

Mr. Volcker did not say how large a currency drawing the United States might make at the IMF to provide the British with acceptable foreign currencies in exchange for dollars as part of the loan repayment package. The official also indicated that a new group of 20 nations will be created within a few weeks to discuss international monetary reforms.

U.S. Reserves Fell \$60 Million in Month

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters)—U.S. monetary reserves fell \$60 million in March to \$127 billion, the Treasury announced today.

The gold stock held unchanged at \$9.62 billion as did special drawing rights holdings at \$1.81 billion.

Foreign convertible currency holdings dropped \$64 million to \$213 million, while the reserve position with the International Monetary Fund edged up \$4 million to \$586 million.

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NEW YORK, April 26.—Cash				SOYBEANS				Stock Indexes				
prices in primary markets as registered				May	3.254	3.574	3.49	3.514	3.56	Today		1974
today in New York were:				Jul	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.504	2.504	Prev.		High
Contract and unit				Aug	3.254	3.4	3.45	3.594	3.594	Low		Low
Wet. Year ago				Nov	3.254	3.534	3.47	3.614	3.614	Amsterdam		114.4
				Jan	3.27	3.274	3.294	3.294	3.274	Brussels		140.40
				Mar	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	Frankfurt		133.58
										London		441.29
										Paris		470.4
										Tokyo		248.4
										Zurich		386.2
										Milan		457.4
										Stock		124.4
										Sydney		589.4
										Tokyo (cl.)		244.18
										Tokyo (n.)		248.18
										Zurich		386.2
										(n) New.		(o) Old.

	1972			
	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	113.2	114.4	116.9	86.4
Brussels.....	120.89	140.40	141.03	121.0
Frankfurt.....	144.94	144.38	151.29	128.9
London 30.....	529.1	532.8	532.3	470.4
London 500.....	222.44	223.48	223.48	196.75
MIlan.....	48.61	47.73	49.73	45.3
Paris.....	121.0	124.9	123.8	100.21
Sydney.....	569.47	589.94	594.98	490.1
Tokyo (a).....	244.91	244.21	250.13	199.9
Tokyo (p).....	271.15	267.18	322.01	271.2
Zurich.....	386.3	386.2	390.3	341.1

(a) NEW. (p) old.

Most Active—New York		
Alaska Inc.	319,500	42 1/4
Cardinal Co.	312,000	11 1/2
Gulf Oil	213,700	24 1/2
Republic Co.	197,400	4 1/2
IBM	193,000	13 1/2
Tandy Corp.	166,800	8 3/4
Polaroid	158,520	121
General Electric	156,300	54 1/2
Glaxo Co.	149,000	14 1/2
Am. Tel. Tel.	137,500	12 1/2
Kings Oil	123,500	47 1/2
Goodyear	120,000	27 1/2
Federal Milk	107,700	23 1/4
Unit Aircraft	104,420	38 1/2
A.T. & T.	102,000	14 1/2
Volume all stocks, 17,710,000 shares.		
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,476,000 shares.		
Ratio, 15 stocks, 14 percent.		
Average price, 15 stocks, \$35.37.		
New list, 10 stocks, 104,000 shares.		
Issues traded in, 1,752.		
Advances, 567; declines, 860; unchanged, 1,000.		

54.78-0.29; utility:	36.96-0.03; fi-
nance: 79.91+6.10.	
Most Actives—American	
Systech	323,400 87½ -6½
Anthony Ind	75,500 37½ -
Banister CH	51,900 25 +
Ozark Air	56,600 11 +½
Teleprompt	53,700 32¼ +
Austral Ind	54,900 29¾ -16
Gate Spr Gd	54,100 7 +
Kaiser Ind	51,200 7 -
UnBrand wtd	47,600 3¼ +½
Cordon Intl	46,100 92¾ -½
Approx total stock sales	4,900,000
Stock sales year ago	6,202,740
American Stock Index:	

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	942.88	954.39	936.29	946.34	+ 0.45
20 Trn	264.24	263.73	257.39	260.76	+ 0.51
15 Utl	108.35	107.41	107.97	108.64	+ 2.36
65 Stk	329.03	326.15	320.47	323.29	- 0.75

Standard & Poor's				
	High	Low	Close	P.C.
425 Industrials ..	120.36	118.8	119.37	-37
50 Railroadss	46.54	45.84	46.37	-37
35 Utilities	55.71	54.37	54.75	-12
500 Stocks	107.89	106.18	106.89	-22

	Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
April 25	---	260,438	571,336	2,417
April 22	---	278,193	514,102	2,166
April 21	---	300,847	526,280	2,396
April 20	---	278,671	536,957	2,128
April 19	---	307,841	578,556	2,767

*These totals are included in the
 Total Shares

DEARBORN, Michigan
has acquired a majority interest

In
RICHIER S.A.
PARIS

[illegible]

(underwriting wanted) by U.S. Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation with U.S.\$100,000,000 authorized capitalization with assets in excess of \$61,000,000.

Seeks underwriters for U.S.\$6,000,000 "CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE" issue in Europe, 3 and 5 years, 9 3/4% and 10 1/2% interest. Excellent discount offered to underwriters.

Please inquire in confidence to:

Box D 3,224, Herald, Paris.

هكذا عن الامم

[illegible]

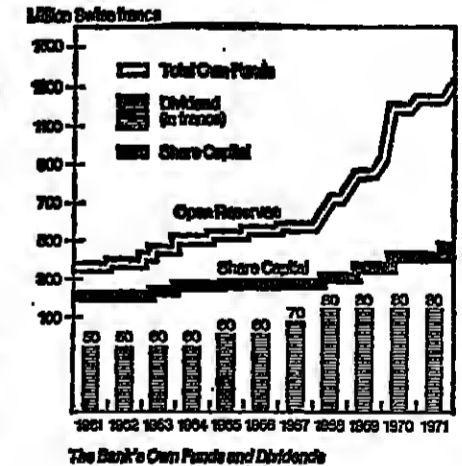
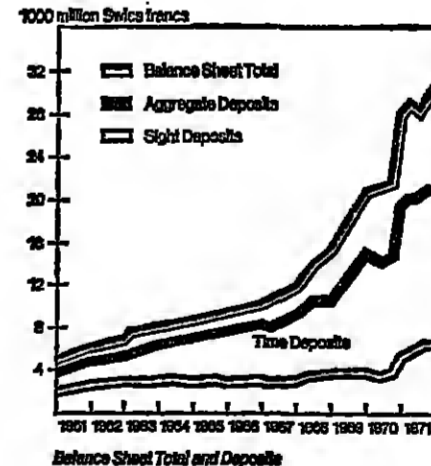
Report from a big Swiss bar

Despite epoch-making events on the political and monetary fronts and a plunge in interest rates, Credit Suisse again turned in a handsome performance during 1971.

In the past twelve months the international monetary system underwent radical changes which left their mark on the workings of the Euromarket and national finance markets. Credit Suisse had to prove its ability to move quickly and flexibly; thanks to more than a century's experience the Bank accomplished these adjustments successfully.

The balance sheet total on December 31, 1971: more than S.Fr. 31,000 million

The Bank's business volume continued to grow vigorously. The balance sheet total rose by S.Fr. 3,000 million to reach S.Fr. 31,000 million. Deposits climbed steadily. Foreign exchange dealings, the new issues business and securities trading once again increased sharply in volume. This continuation of the Bank's growth reflects its dynamic policies and confirms the confidence placed in Credit Suisse by its worldwide clientele.



Credit Suisse opens new branch offices in London and in Nassau

Credit Suisse has adapted its organization to cope with the rapid expansion of its Swiss and international business. A number of new branch offices have been opened in Switzerland, the London Representative Office has been changed into a full branch office and a new branch has begun operations in Nassau (Bahamas). The Representative Office network has been further extended to include Singapore and Tokyo. With three specialised security business subsidiaries in New York, Montreal and

in the Bahamas, Credit Suisse has 17 foreign outlets and over 90 branches in Switzerland.

Tradition with Elan – since 1856
Established in 1856, Credit Suisse is one of Switzerland's leading big banks. Grounded in solid tradition, yet dynamic in its up-to-date methods, Credit Suisse still gives its customers the same sound all-round service in the fields of commercial and investment banking which brought it its international reputation.

All of these Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NOT A NEW ISSUE

April 27, 1972



750,000 SHARES

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA

COMMON STOCK
(\$1.00 Par Value)

EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.

DILLON, READ & CO. INC.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

DREXEL FIRESTONE

duPONT GLORE FORGAN

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

D FRÈRES & CO. LOEB, RHOADES & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE

NER & SMITH

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

SALOMON BROTHERS

SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION

WHITE, WELD & CO.

DEAN WITTER & CO.
INTEGRATED

Co. BACH & Co.
INCORPORATED

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

PEANUTS

WE LOST AGAIN.

I'M SO TIRED I CAN HARDLY MOVE.

I'M EVEN TOO TIRED TO CRY.

IF I STARTED TO CRY, THE TEARS WOULDN'T RUN DOWN MY FACE, THEY'D WALK!

B.C.

SEE JOHN CAMPAIGN FOR THIS CITIES.

SEE THE MEDIA SHUN JOHN.

SEE JOHN GET DRAFTED AND GO ON TO WIN THE ELECTION.

SEE THE MEDIA OPERATING OUT OF A WHEAT FIELD IN NEBRASKA.

L.I.L. ABNER

WE WANT REPULSIVE, REPELLANT, REVOLTING HIM—NOT WHOLESOME, BORING YOU!!

TH' PUBLIC HAS SPOKE—

—BUT IT HAIN'T GITTIN' WHAT IT WANTS—IT'S GITTIN' WHUTS GOOD FOR IT!!

BETTY BAILEY

LISTEN! I TOLD YOU NOT TO CALL ME HERE! I'LL BE HOME WHEN I GET THERE! NOW HANG UP! GOOD-BYE!

SHE KNOWS BETTER THAN THAT!

ACCORDING TO OUR CONTRACT, SHE DOESN'T TAKE OVER UNTIL I'M ON HER TURF.

MISS PEACH

I AM ABSOLUTELY RIGHT!

YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY WRONG!

I AM ABSOLUTELY RIGHT!

YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY WRONG!

I AM ABSOLUTELY RIGHT!!

YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY WRONG!!

I'LL LEAVE IT TO YOU—AM I ABSOLUTELY RIGHT, OR MOSTLY RIGHT?

BUZZ SAWYER

SOME PAPA FRANKY.

YEAH, WHAT'S VALUABLE?

EVERYTHING! DEVILS ALL ART OBJECTS.

I KNOW A FENCE WHO SPECIALIZES IN THIS STUFF.

WOW! WHAT A LOAD OF BREAD HE'D GIVE FOR IT!

NOW, LOOK, PAPA, ARE YOU THINKIN' OF RUNNIN' OUT ON US?

WITHOUT YOU TO OPEN LOCKS, FRANKY, PICKINS HAVE BEEN SLAM LATELY. WE NEED TO HIT IT BIG, SEE?

WIAZARD of ID

OUR COMMITTEE HAS DETERMINED YOUR PRISON IS BELOW STANDARD!

SO ARE THE PRISONERS.

REX MORGAN M.D.

DR. ADAM MADE EARLY HOSPITAL ROUNDS, DR. MORGAN—BUT HE OFTEN DOES!

DID HE BY CHANCE SAY WHERE HE WAS GOING AFTER HE LEFT THE HOSPITAL?

HE DID RECEIVE AN OUTSIDE PHONE CALL WHILE HE WAS HERE, DR. MORGAN! IT WAS A MAN!

DID IT SOUND AS THOUGH IT WAS SOMEONE DR. ADAM KNEW?

I DON'T THINK SO—BUT ON THE OTHER HAND, HE TALKED WITH HIM AT SOME LENGTH, AND NOW I REMEMBER THAT THEY TALKED ABOUT A WOMAN—PERHAPS THE MAN'S WIFE? THEN DR. ADAM WROTE DOWN SOMETHING—LIKE AN ADDRESS.

POGO

Y'MEAN IF WE GIVE YOUTH THE ANSWERS, YOUTH IS GONNA QUESTION THEM ANSWERS?

YASSUH!

WHERE'S THE OLD AMERICAN GINEBAR? THE OLD GET UP AND GO??

THE OLD ONWARD AND UPWARD!

YOUTH GOT A LOT TO LEARN.

Y'GOTTA LEARN TO MOVE!

YEP... ALWAYS PRESENT A MOVIN' TARGET.

RIP KIRBY

ALL RIGHT, THROW THE SILLY WIG OUT, DESMOND. IT SERVED ITS PURPOSE IN LETTING US KNOW PARAGON IS OUR ENEMY.

WITH PLEASURE, SIR.

MEN WHO ARE TOO CLEVER FOR THEIR OWN GOOD USUALLY FLIP OVER WOMEN, MONEY OR BOTH. WE'LL SEE WHAT FATE HAS IN STORE FOR JUGGERNAUT JOHNNY...

YOU'RE BACK EARLY, SWEETIE! I'LL SET YOUR TAKING ME TO SOME SWEET PLACE TONIGHT.

THAT'S ONE BET YOU LOSE, WANT TO TRY FOR ANOTHER?

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many contracts that seem to have good chances of success, judging from the offensive bidding, do not look as promising when the opposing bidding is taken into account.

On the diagrammed deal, for example, South's six spades depend largely on the spade finesse, a 50 percent chance. However, considering that East opened three hearts pre-emptively, chances are much less than 50 that he has the spade king. Fortunately for the declarer, he had a few other possibilities and was able to capitalize on one of them.

After East opened with three hearts, South bid three spades and West tried four hearts. North judged that six spades would be a reasonable gamble opposite a partner who could bid vulnerable at the three-level, and the auction ended there. Some players would have settled for a slam invitation as the ace-king of hearts surely represented du-

plication opposite a singleton or void in the South hand.

Against six spades West led the heart two, declarer played the king from dummy and discarded a diamond from his hand. He then led the spade five to his jack. When West won with the king, slam prospects looked very poor, but the choice of return helped: the diamond six.

East should have judged that South's ace was bare at this point—even if South had begun with ace-eight-five. East still should have ducked, since the five was due to be discarded on the heart ace. Instead he helped in his turn by putting the jack on dummy's nine.

Now it was a simple maneuver for the declarer to avoid a club loser by drawing trumps ending in dummy and ruffing out the diamond king—it was fairly clear after West's shift to diamonds, at the third trick, that he held nothing significant in that suit.

South did not even need the winning club finesse to make the slam since there were now enough discards available in the dummy.

NORTH	WEST	SOUTH
Q95	K42	AJ10873
AK	J742	A8
Q10972	65	QJ963
A74	K1085	
EAST (D)		
6		
Q1098653		
KJ43		

Solution to Previous Puzzle

APRICE	ORIS	WARP
UNERT	STIFF	TILLT
DEMUR	SOPHICLOS	
SAME	TELE	
AGRONOMY	DEPHIL	
ENRICH	TIUBER	SILAIN
SAISH	ELISIA	SEWIS
ORFIS	ELIGIE	SEDOIE
PIENOS	SELICIONT	
HATO	ELIC	
EURIPIDES	GRESS	
SITAR	POSH	TIEMPT
SERIA	ENTIO	RIANIE
EISEL	SITION	AMAWIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I BEEN HELPIN' MR. WILSON CLEAN OUT HIS ATTIC."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEWOA

INORM

TINCLE

TOBENN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DAISY CREEK, AROUSE STURDY

Answers: They insure the correct delivery of speeches—ADDRESSES

BOOKS

THE CASE OF COMRADE V.

By James Park Sloan. Houghton Mifflin, 148 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I'll tell you this much about the plot of James Park Sloan's crafty new novel: In a large building, "a few yards east of the capital," is "a sparsely furnished room with a notable absence of windows." Inside the room, Comrade V. sits at a console that resembles a large office-model typewriter, which, like the walls, is white. Comrade V. has lost track of the time he has been in this building; he knows only that he was brought there blindfolded and under heavy sedation. "Each afternoon, directly after lunch, he has an appointment with the doctor. On these occasions they discuss anything that happens to come into his mind, and especially the printout, his case history, in other words, himself. It is understood that they do not discuss the circumstances of his being there."

I'll tell you that Comrade V. is nevertheless very curious to know why he is there and so are we. So when the latest printout begins to emerge from the white console—the printout headed "The Case History of Comrade V."—we read it eagerly over V.'s shoulder, as it were.

And it reveals the following: Comrade V. is a professor of mathematics at the University of I—, and a particularly brilliant and distinguished professor of mathematics, to be sure. But unfortunately, certain psychological shocks in his childhood—chiefly the death of his peace-of-father on the occasion of a barroom altercation—seem to have thwarted V.'s emotional development. At an early age, he withdrew emotionally, became abstract, closed "off subjective truths by mathematics." At his father's funeral, he sat dry-eyed, and observed to his mother "that the seating frequency of mourners from the front to the rear of the nave appeared to make up a bimodal distribution."

But beneath this abstractness, the printout continues, there festered a "silent and sullen conflict with immediate figures of authority... The Oedipal metaphor undoubtedly applies." It was this unconscious conflict that led Comrade V. to commit the disturbing but forgettable error of articulating at a mathematics conference in Sweden certain statements contrary to the "diplomatic posture of that time."

And it was this same conflict that caused V., following his appointment to a consulting post of major responsibility in the National Bureau of Statistical Analysis, not only to miscalculate certain statistics on the barley harvest, but also to resist correcting his mistakes when asked to do so by his superiors.

But what led Comrade V. to his lamentable breakdown and consequent "hospitalization" was his decision to accept sabbatical leave from his university post and undertake to write in the guise of an academic tome on symbolic logic "a scathing and subtle indictment of the culture, times and political system in which he lives." Understandably, "V. broke completely under the immense strain" of his paranoid logic-chopping. "The rest of the story is therapy. End of printout."

I will tell you that Comrade V. does not agree with the printout's version of his story. And that, although it is difficult (both for V. and us readers) to resist the printout's subtly persuasive logic, we come to sympathize with V.'s predicament: to believe that it was as he says, only fighting for intellectual freedom in a totalitarian society; and to be convinced that despite V.'s heroic efforts to hold on, "they" are driving him insane.

As V. records in his diary when he first heard about "detention like this, I had nightmarish visions. I pictured myself on a table or a slab in a white antiseptic room... I saw myself strapped down by attendants. The doctor came and administered a long hypodermic to my arm... Perhaps they would blind me or pinch out my eyes... I might be castrated or sexually impaired... [But] not one of these things happened... No hypodermics at all. Only the little pills... I have never been so relaxed in my life... I am too relaxed to be angry..."

But I'll tell you no more of Mr. Sloan's plot than this. I will only say that the situation pictured here is not at all what it seems to be; that the stimulation of this cerebral thriller lies in the way Mr. Sloan keeps collapsing reality around us; and that despite its somewhat hyperintellectual quality and the overtrickiness of its ending, I lay awake after finishing it, trying to figure out who in it is sane, and who is crazy: what is, sanity, what is madness; who are the doctors, who are the patients... and by the way, what is James Park Sloan planning to write next?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Golden Gate Gets \$246.30 at Sale

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Motorists who don't have toll money for the Golden Gate Bridge are asked to post some possession of value as security.

In the past two years, the security deposits have ranged from gold wedding bands to four small cans of lima beans to an empty tin of fruitcake. Those were among some 200 items which went on the auction block over the weekend when they were unclaimed by their owners.

Bidding at the auction brought \$246.30, which more than covered the \$115 in tolls for which the items had been put up as security.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 46 Ocean, to poets | 12 Dregs |
| 1 Bully | 47 Relative | 13 Educ. course |
| 6 Play the first card | 48 Jab | 21 Ancient siege device |
| 10 Shutterbug's need | 49 Head covering | 22 Turbulent |
| 14 Coral island | 52 Insecticide | 24 Piece of tableware |
| 15 Early lectern | 56 Fida | 27 Subject of Attila |
| 16 Olive genus | 57 Ancient kingdom | 28 Uncertainty one |
| 17 Toasted | 58 Scold | 29 Retreat |
| 18 Disappeared | 59 Cringe | 30 Raise |
| 19 Food-lover's hair shirt | 60 Voluble | 31 Sicilian city |
| 20 Toward shelter | 61 Sour | 32 Spanish duke |
| 21 Nonsense | 62 N. Y. city | 33 Seethe |
| 22 Beverage | 63 Sheen | 34 Habitat of sedges |
| 23 "the dawn" | 64 Sheen | 35 Shade of green |
| 25 Co., in France | 65 Granite city | 39 Know how to |
| 26 Advantageous | | 41 U. S. inventor |
| 28 Whim | | 43 Kept secret |
| 32 Sleep | | 45 Arm position |
| 34 Cries of contempt | | 46 Nurture |
| 35 Hefflin | | 48 Grade of larvae |
| 36 Simpleton | | 49 Close by, of yore |
| 37 Poem | | 51 Seine tributary |
| 39 Mint | | 52 Cribbage |
| 40 Encore! | | 53 Other: Prefix |
| 41 State: Abbr. | | 54 Fence |
| 42 Hindu sit-in | | 55 Contest |
| 44 Ancient French region | | 56 Gaucho weapon |
| | | 59 Part of an ear |

